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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE reception tendered to Mr. BLAINE by the people of the various cities on his route westward, has been the most prominent feature of the week. Only in New York, where *The Times* suggested the formation of "a hissing brigade," and applauded some acts of incivility, has there been anything but a hearty and genuine enthusiasm of welcome toward the man whom our citizens of all classes begin to recognize as the coming president. In Philadelphia the overflow of popular feeling was especially marked, and not the less so from the popular resentment of the treatment Mr. BLAINE has received at the hands of his unfriends. It is estimated that thirty thousand people were mustered to take part in the grand parade of last Tuesday, although the extemporaneous character of the demonstration made it impossible to bring this number effectively into line. The crowds which gathered in the neighborhood of the League House to witness the procession were probably equally numerous and represented both parties. Nothing marred the occasion except the brutal misconduct of some of Mayor SMITH's police, whose character was brought into broad relief by the opportunity to exercise their "little brief authority" on the dense and almost unmanageable though quite orderly throng.

MR. BLAINE has seen fit to give to the public a statement with reference to the circumstance of his marriage, which brings into the light the small kernel of innocent fact, on which so much slander and falsehood have been based. He was married first in the state of Kentucky, but not, as he afterwards ascertained, in accordance with the law of that state as to obtaining a license and the kind of witnesses which are necessary to make a marriage valid. On ascertaining this, he had the ceremony repeated within a year afterwards in Pittsburgh, and some time before the birth of his first child. There is nothing whatever in the story that reflects the least discredit upon him or his wife; but on the broad and generous assumption that whatever he does must be wrong, his enemies have not ceased to find fault. One Boston lawyer has put himself into an unenviable position by writing to *The Herald* that the law to which Mr. BLAINE's letter refers was not passed until 1852, or two years after the alleged marriage. Another Boston lawyer retorted as promptly by showing that the law in question had been enacted in 1799.

This case furnishes one of the many illustrations of the necessity of a national law to determine the conditions of valid marriages and divorces. Nothing is more natural than for a person who has been familiar with the law of his own state on this subject, to assume that something like it is in force wherever he may find himself about to enter upon the state of matrimony, or, for that matter, to emerge from it. Yet the most contradictory provisions exist in the neighboring states. In Pennsylvania for instance there is no requirement of a license, and the ceremony is valid if performed in the presence of a magistrate, a minister, "or any other person." It is not required that any third person shall "join them together as man and wife," as is required in Kentucky. Their own declaration in the presence of witnesses is what is required. But in Ohio a license must be obtained, and they must be joined in wedlock either by a magistrate, or by an ordained minister of the Gospel who has recorded the certificate of his ordination with the clerk of the county court. In other words the ideas of the Society of Friends gave shape to the law in our state, and those of the Presbyterian Church to the law of Ohio. The result is a constant conflict of laws, such as exists elsewhere only between the laws of different nations. And this is a matter on which we cannot afford so much confusion and contradiction.

A YEAR ago General BUTLER was very much of a favorite with the Democratic newspapers throughout the Northern states, because of the likelihood that he might defeat Mr. ROBINSON as a candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts. Of late he has fallen very much in their esteem, without any evidence that he has undergone any change of character for either good or bad. The freedom with which they have

discussed him since he announced his candidacy for the presidency, has led to a corresponding freedom on his part in treating of their attitude toward national questions. No one has done more to fasten upon them the stigma of being Free Traders. His revelations as to what took place in the committee room at Chicago where the Democratic platform was discussed, and his attempt to extort from the convention a declaration in favor of Protection, have shown the American workmen what he may expect in that quarter. He now has begun to rub the salt into another sore. In a recent speech at Lowell he took up the practical disfranchisement of the negro majority by violence in several of the Southern states, declaring that this was an outrage worthy of general indignation and practical resentment on the part of the Northern people. This is a wrong which Republican speakers generally are disposed to avoid, but it is one which must be discussed until the wrongfulness of it has been brought home to the Southern conscience. It is well therefore that Mr. BUTLER should be outspoken in the matter, especially as the voters for whose rights he pleads are not of his own party.

THE *Advertiser* seems to occupy a curious position in the present campaign. It continues to object to Mr. BLAINE's candidacy. But we do not see in its recent editorials any evidence that it is supporting any other candidate. It has become singularly silent with reference to the claims of Mr. STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND on the votes of the American people, and it has not had a word to say in defence of his character against certain weighty charges which have been put forward partly by Democratic papers and partly by the clergy of his own city. Neither does it tell us whether it agrees with *The Springfield Republican* and *The Evening Post* in regarding these charges as matters of no moment. We appreciate the delicacy of feeling which prompts it to exclude from its columns whatever might make it unfit for family reading. But it might answer this last question in an editorial as abstract and impersonal as a chapter from Dr. WHEWELL's *Morality*.

THOSE who have been aware of the amount of pent up indignation there has been in the breasts of the young Republicans of Brooklyn, in consequence of the ambiguous position into which they have been thrust by their executive committee, could not be surprised at the explosion which attended the first meeting of the club on Tuesday evening last. While Broad Street in Philadelphia was resounding with the applause of Mr. BLAINE's welcome, the Young Republicans were gathered to the number of nearly eighteen hundred persons in the Music Hall of Brooklyn to decide what part, if any, they would take in the political campaign. The Executive Committee by a vote of eleven to two, and the advisory committee by a vote of nine to eight, had recommended abstinence and neutrality. This view was taken by several gentlemen who heartily support Mr. BLAINE for their own part, but who desired to keep the club out of the turmoil of national politics, in the hope that it may be more effective in securing good government for the city. Unfortunately for this proposal, the club committed itself at an early date by sending a delegation to Chicago in the interest of Mr. EDMUNDS's candidacy. That step involved a decision either to object or to support the nomination made. The attempt has been made on the one hand to use the club in the interests of the ex-Republican bolt, and on the other to prevent any free expression of its political preferences. As the president of the advisory committee said, "A systematic effort has been made from the outside to create the impression that this club is opposed to the candidates of the Republican party, and that it is masquerading in the disguise of the 'Independent' movement. An officer of this club and a member of one of its committees was induced to sign an invitation to the most conspicuous anti-BLAINE orator to address a mass meeting in this city. By the aid of the phenomenal memory of an ex-officer of this club, invitations to that meeting were sent to nearly if not quite all of our members. An ex-vice-president of this club called that meeting to order. An ex-president presided over its deliberations; and again the

remarkable memory was used in sending to our members a report of its proceedings. Do you tell me there is no significance in all this. Do you not know that should a policy of inaction be resolved upon, it will immediately be heralded from one end of this country to the other, as a triumph for the enemies of the man, whose loyal friends and supporters a majority of us, I firmly believe, are?"

The result of the voting showed that the sentiment of the meeting was nearly all one way. A very small number of members opposed action on general principles. A number somewhat larger, but still trifling, took the ground that it was impossible to support Mr. BLAINE. But an overwhelming majority voted down the resolution reported by the committee, carried another endorsing the Chicago nominations, defeated every amendment adverse to this proposal, and applauded every mention of Mr. BLAINE's name until the minority were obliged to avoid using it. Even *The Times* admits that the enthusiasm for Mr. BLAINE was great.

The significance of the action taken hardly can be overrated. The club represents the best elements in the rising generation of a city exceptionally high in its moral standards and severe in its judgments. That such a body, with practical unanimity, should have declared its confidence in Mr. BLAINE's integrity, is enough to show that he has lost nothing of the support of those elements which always have constituted the strength of the Republican party.

THE death of Mr. FOLGER devolved on Mr. ARTHUR a most responsible duty, and one which he has discharged with his characteristic tardiness. To select a Secretary of the Treasury during the recess, is to choose the second executive officer of the government under the absence of all the helps and restrictions which the law has created for the Presidential guidance. The choice must be made within twenty days after the vacancy has occurred, and the selection has just been announced. Mr. ARTHUR takes the prudent course of transferring General GRESHAM from the Post-Office Department to the Treasury, leaving the former, it is understood at this writing, to the tender mercies of Mr. HATTON. This cannot be regarded, of course, as anything more than a "stop-gap" appointment, since General GRESHAM has had no experience as a financier, and probably no particular taste for the subject of finance.

WE are threatened with an international difficulty growing out of the conduct of the Piegan Indians toward the Canadian cattle-traders. The Canadians have been making large purchases of American cattle in Dakota, and driving them home across the Piegan reservation. The Indians demanded a payment of ten cents a head for this use of their territory, and when it was refused they counted the number of cattle, and detained for their own use enough to secure them an equivalent to the sum asked. The Canadians complain of this and talk of bringing it to the notice of their own government. They may save themselves the trouble. The Piegan Indians are owners of their reservation, and have a right to ask any sum they please for the use of it. If their terms are excessive, there is no redress but to avoid crossing it. As they have no standing in the courts of either the Dominion or the United States, their only way to secure payment which was refused them, was to take whatever they could lay hold of. That they adjusted their detention of cattle so exactly to the amount of their claim, at a time when they were suffering severely for want of food, shows that in practical wisdom and a sense of justice they are at least not the inferiors of the Canadians.

IN 1827 a claim was put forward by the United States that "the most favored nation clause" in our treaty of commerce with Great Britain entitled us to commerce with the British West Indies on terms as favorable as were enjoyed by any other country. Mr. HUSKISSON however repelled the claim, telling our minister "That it was the intention of the British Government to consider the intercourse of the British Colonies as being exclusively under its control, and any relaxation from the colonial system as an indulgence, to be granted on such terms as might suit the policy of Great Britain at the time it was granted." As a matter of course our own government both then and since refused to acknowledge that "the most favored nation clause" conferred any rights on the British Colonies. As a consequence our supplies of raw cane-sugar have been drawn almost entirely from those West India Islands, which are under the rule of other European countries, and especially the Danish and Dutch islands. The British islands have had to depend

upon the English market. Up to 1850 there was a discriminating duty in favor of their sugar. Since its repeal the rapid development of the beet sugar industry in Austria, Germany and France has deprived them almost entirely of that market. At the same time they are shut out from the markets of the United States, through more favorable terms being given to those islands whose governments from the beginning construed the "most favored nation clause" more generously as well as more literally. Jamaica and her sisters now wish for access to the markets of the United States, the only country which still purchases cane-sugar in large quantities. To induce us to give her this, she must make some offer which will lead us to regard her trade as worth the having. As this can be done only by discriminating against England, the colony is in rather a difficult position. Application has been made to the Colonial Secretary in London for permission to make an arrangement of this character, the reason given being the entire prostration of the British West Indies, and the necessity for commercial intercourse with America. There was a time when such a request would have been met by a prompt and absolute refusal. At present, however, the Colonial Secretary holds it under consideration, and suggests the admission of the islands into the Canadian Dominion as an alternative. How their financial ruin is to be obviated by a change in their political status, he does not tell them.

WHATEVER else may be said of it, this is certain, that the Irish vote in America is more Protectionist in sympathy than ever before, and will be more Protectionist with every new election. The party which wishes to secure it must give up all coquetting with Free Trade.

In reaching this conclusion the Irish in America have the hearty agreement of their friends at home. Mr. O'BRIEN's newspaper, *United Ireland*, which has fought so well against the corrupt agents of Dublin Castle, says it hopes the Irish in America from this time forward will cease to bolster up the cause of British Free Trade by their votes. The Belfast organ of the Nationalist party asks the Irish in America to remember that the Democrats have given them no kind of consideration, and calls on them to show their independence by breaking the ties which have bound them to that party heretofore. Mr. CHAUNCEY DEPEW, of New York, has recently returned from visiting Ireland, and says he found the Irish leaders all agreed that Ireland must secure her right to make laws for herself, in order that she may enact a protective tariff for her industries. Everywhere in Ireland there is heard a hearty "Amen!" to the declaration adopted at the recent meeting of the National League in Boston, that Irish manufactures must be restored to their proper vigor by proper legislation for their protection.

AS WE supposed at the time, the withdrawal of Mr. ALEXANDER SULLIVAN from the Presidency of the Irish-American League had the purpose of enabling him to take part in the political campaign. While in that position he was bound to maintain that entirely impartial attitude, which he impressed on the Boston Convention in his opening address.

In a fine speech at the Irish-Republican meeting in New York, Thursday, he made a vigorous presentation of the reasons which are carrying so many Irish-American voters to the support of Mr. BLAINE. The significance of our Tariff policy with regard to the integrity and prosperity of the British Empire, and the distinctly American attitude of Mr. BLAINE in regard to our diplomatic relations, were insisted upon. But Mr. SULLIVAN was careful not to excite the nerves of those timid Americans who fear that Americanism in diplomacy means war. He said:

This does not mean, as Mr. BAYARD says, that the administration of JAMES G. BLAINE will be a dynamite one or a dagger one. It does not mean that if Irishmen, appreciating the responsibility of the act, choose to reënter their native land to engage in a struggle there, they either will or will expect to receive the endorsement of this government. The men who, prompted by a spirit of nationality, go there to engage in such struggles, will never ask this government to relieve them of responsibility. All we ask, all we have a right to ask, is that an American citizen who visits any other government and who is accused of violating any law of that government shall be fairly and impartially and speedily tried, and shall receive all the benefits of his American citizenship. All that we have a right to ask we need not bother asking from JAMES G. BLAINE, because his whole life as well as his declarations official and individual are a guarantee that all these will be secured without a word of request on our part.

Mr. SULLIVAN is a type of the Irish-American of the new generation. He is frankly American, first of all, and means to take his place in the main current of American political life, rather than the Democratic side eddy, in which his countrymen have been caught. He criticises freely

the attitude of his countrymen as to slavery and the results of the war, and does so in a way which must command universal respect by its honest and courageous frankness.

As we said last week, the ex-Republican newspapers owe an apology to Mr. BLAINE for charging him with the suppression of a document that never was in his possession. The copy of the famous letter from Mr. FISHER to himself, which Mr. MULLIGAN in 1876 swore he had given Mr. BLAINE, Mr. BLAINE declared he had not received. The original he had destroyed with other letters in this correspondence, long before he or anybody else supposed that an attempt would be made to create a scandal by publishing his confidential business letters. The copy which was supposed to have turned up in 1876, and to have been suppressed by Mr. BLAINE, was that taken by Mr. FISHER in his letter-book at the time it was written. Messrs. WARREN FISHER and JAMES MULLIGAN now declare that it is in their possession, and so it never could have entered Mr. BLAINE'S.

For months past these newspapers have been charging Mr. BLAINE with lying about this. They now evade an apology and declare that it was not this copy Mr. BLAINE got from Mr. MULLIGAN in 1876, but the original letter, and it was this whose suppression they have charged. In the name of common sense, do these papers expect the public to believe that Mr. BLAINE furnished Mr. MULLIGAN with the originals of the letters he had received from Mr. FISHER? How could any letter written by Mr. FISHER to Mr. BLAINE find its way into the MULLIGAN bundle of 1876, except in the copy taken at the time in Mr. FISHER'S letter book? Are these papers ready to confess themselves idiots rather than admit any of their sins against Mr. BLAINE?

Yet there is method in this madness of dishonesty. Admit that Messrs. FISHER and MULLIGAN have been suppressing that letter for eight years, while Mr. BLAINE was charged with suppressing it and lying about it, and the last shred of credit is stripped from these chief witnesses against Mr. BLAINE. Set these two men before the country in this light, and what force would there be in the editorial arguments which assume that Mr. BLAINE is always lying in his letters to them, and that Mr. FISHER always is telling the truth in contradicting him as to the nature of their transactions?

THERE is a fear among Republicans that the Prohibition vote in the West will be a very large one, and that it may cost the party Ohio in October, if not in November. Certainly never before did this party secure a candidate of such weight and prominence as Mr. ST. JOHN, and never were the conditions so favorable for the inception of a third party movement. On the other hand, the avowed hostility to the Republican party, and the certainty that its defeat in either October or November would be a great victory for that interest, without making it certain that the Republicans would surrender to the demand for Prohibition, is rallying many Prohibition leaders to the Republican side. As regards Ohio, all is uncertain, and hard work is needed to defeat the efforts of the liquor dealers to take the State from the Republicans, and help in men and in money for legitimate expenses must be had from other States.

It is impossible not to see in the recent nominations for civic offices in Philadelphia the good effects of the struggle for reform carried on so bravely, if not always wisely, by the Committee of One Hundred. With the exception of one of the gentlemen nominated for a city commissionership, there is not a name on the list which is unworthy of general support. While we should have rejoiced if Mr. HENRY REED had been selected for the place on the bench now occupied by Judge ELCOCK, we cannot but be gratified that the choice has fallen on a gentleman so worthy as Mr. ROBERT N. WILLSON. Mr. WILLSON is a lawyer whose professional qualifications for the office commend him to the confidence of his associates at the Bar, while those who have the honor to know him personally recognize in him a man of the loftiest character. The nomination of Judge HANNA was a thing of course; but the selection of Mr. RIDGEWAY for the Controllershship and Mr. PIERIE for Recorder, are equally gratifying to those who believe that private character is a qualification for public office. It is to be regretted that the nomination of Mr. DOUGLASS for City Commissioner should be as "a fly in the ointment."

THE business of getting the water supply of great cities from great rivers has nearly come to an end in this country, as it came to an end

some time ago in Europe. Washington still depends upon the Potomac, and it now appears that "hog cholera" has been raging around Harper's Ferry, and it is charged that the public-spirited farmers of that neighborhood have been getting rid of the hogs which died of that plague by throwing them into the river. As many as a thousand diseased hogs lie rotting in the waters of a river from which the people of our national Capital derive their supply.

In Philadelphia it is not so bad as this, but how much better is it? The sewage of several considerable cities, and the refuse of factories innumerable are poured into the Schuylkill before we dip out the water we are to make our tea of. Those who are rich enough can drink Apollinaris and supply themselves with spring water brought in from the country daily in demijohns, as is done by many. But the poor man and his children must take the slop the city furnishes or else quit the consumption of drinks whose preparation requires the use of city water.

MR. KEELY of Motor fame always has received more favor from New Yorkers than in Philadelphia, perhaps because he suffers the usual fate of all prophets, or more likely because there is a greater diffusion of scientific knowledge and more sobriety of judgment in Philadelphia than in New York. It is notable therefore that after failing to keep in this city the great promises of what was to be accomplished by his elaborate apparatus here, and after evading the thorough scientific examination which was proposed by our engineers, he has made in the vicinity of New York a display of some kind of force, which is at once accepted as an outcome of the new power he has supposed to have discovered. The judges in this case appear to have been partly newspaper reporters, and partly officers of the army. Neither class necessarily possesses any competence to pronounce on the delicate questions involved. The public therefore will do well to await the application of tests under other conditions, even though it may be necessary to apply them elsewhere than in the neighborhood of Mr. KEELY'S New York stockholders.

WE have had no less than three moral epidemics recently in this country. First came that of defalcation, and then as a consequence that of suicide. Now it is an epidemic of elopements, set on foot by the foolish prominence given by New York and other papers to the MORISINI-SCHELLING affair. That the daughter of a former brakeman on a railroad should sink so far in the social scale as to marry a coachman was a social sensation which our newsmongers on the Hudson could not help making the largest use of. The most disgusting money-worship of this country seems to centre in that city, and in this case the flunkeyism passed all recognized bounds. For once the flunkeys of the Metropolitan Press "broke the record." As though their readers had no larger interest in life than the family affairs of a rich and vulgar foreigner, column after column was devoted to this case, which simply lacked every element of special interest. It is not to be wondered at that weak-minded young persons in considerable numbers thought this a happy, cheap and creditable way of achieving a little notoriety, and that a number of similar cases are reported from other parts of the country and more expected.

THE regenerating power of Christianity in its bearing on the worst and most degraded characters, was remarkably illustrated in the life of JERRY MCAULEY, who died last week in New York. This man had been a thief, a prize-fighter and a rough of the worst sort. He kept a vile den in a vile neighborhood. But the message of a divine love that had stooped to save men from their sins laid hold of him, and made him a new man. He turned his den into a mission hall. He forswore all low indulgences and the use of strong drink. He gave the whole energy of his later years to the work of making other men the subjects of the influence which had transformed himself.

The modern scientific notion that character is determined by outward environment, and that there is no force above us that can change our lives, finds a remarkable answer in this man's life. But JERRY MCAULEY'S life is one of those facts which modern science does not care to investigate or account for.

At a Catholic fair at West Point, New York, a gold-headed cane was voted to the most popular of the presidential candidates, in the competitive fashion usual at fairs. It is a significant fact that Mr. BLAINE received it by a majority of 1,600 votes. This does not mean that the Roman Catholics of the United States are transferring their allegiance

from the Democratic to the Republican party. It means that the Catholic voters of the country are assuming an independent attitude, and feel free to act with whichever party seems most to seek the public good.

On the same day Mr. BLAINE was waited upon by eighty ministers of the Methodist Church in New York and its vicinity. As no American Church is more emphatic in its Protestantism than this, the visit shows that entire absence of sectarian rancor from the canvass, which must delight all genuine Americans.

THE English newspapers are giving point to the agitation against the House of Lords, by quoting from Mr. MARION CRAWFORD'S "Dr. Claudius" a story of CARLYLE, whose political instincts were conservative mainly. He was at a dinner where a "beefy" Tory was declaiming to the effect that "the British public could afford to laugh at theories, Sir." CARLYLE wakened out of a seeming reverie, and retorted, "Sir, the French nobility of a hundred years ago said they could afford to laugh at theories. There came man who wrote a book called 'The French Contract.' That man was JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, and his book was a theory,—nothing but a theory. The nobles could laugh at his theory; but *their skins went to bind the second edition of his book.*" There is a fine parallel to this bit of atrocity in one of MACAULAY'S speeches on the first Reform Bill.

ON one point the Irish certainly are more than a match for their English rulers. They are masters of the art of nagging, and nagging is what JOHN BULL can neither understand nor endure. A fine specimen of it is furnished by the refusal of the corporation of Limerick to levy an extra tax to pay the expense of the additional police force, which was quartered on the town by the Lord Lieutenant. The Coercion law authorizes such an addition to the police force, whenever the Irish executive apprehends a disturbance, and it requires the municipality or district in question to pay the expense. In Limerick a demand was made for £2,000, but the town council simply refused to take any action in the matter. A series of communications passed between them and Dublin Castle, without in the least disturbing their equanimity. It was EARL SPENCER who at last lost his temper, and sent them an exceedingly offensive and ill-timed message, in which he spoke of the policy of conciliation as having gone quite far enough, and threatened them with proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench. This explosion caused a good deal of alarm among his friends of the Liberal party, which has on its hands quite as much fighting as it has a stomach for. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is reported to have expressed the opinion that EARL SPENCER had outrun his good sense, and that his usefulness as Lord Lieutenant had come to an end. Hence the talk of finding him a successor, and the announcement that he had offered to compromise matters with Limerick by accepting a smaller sum than was demanded. It will be surprising if his offer is agreed to.

A GREAT excitement against the new school law, which King LEOPOLD has signed, continues to pervade the cities of Belgium. The law itself has been drafted with the most careful regard for the rights of the minority. It requires the teaching in the schools of that religion, to which the majority of the people in each commune belong; but it permits parents to withdraw their children at the hours in which that instruction is given. It also provides that where twenty or more parents desire any kind of religious instruction not already furnished by the schools, special classes shall be formed for that purpose. It makes it compulsory upon any commune to set up secular schools in addition to the denominational schools already in existence, whenever there is a reasonable number of parents who demand this. It requires that every teacher shall procure a certificate of competence from the government board, before entering upon his duties; but it allows the government to dispense with this certificate in certain cases. This is to enable the retention in service of teachers who have a good record for success, but are unable to pass examinations which would be easy to younger and probably less competent men.

The law seems to be modelled upon that devised by Archbishop WHATELY and others for the National School system of Ireland, and should have been welcomed by the Belgian Liberals as a concession to the demands of the age. But the temper of Belgian Liberalism seems to be very like that of the French Republicans. They will have no school law that is not offensive, not only to the priests, but to all who desire a religious education for their children. It was this temper that cost them

their defeat in the recent election, and it now finds expression in mob outbreaks in the streets of the Belgian cities.

THE conference of the three Emperors in Europe is significant chiefly as that of men who hold the dogs of war in leash, and may let them loose at any moment. Of the 3,201,971 able-bodied men under arms in Europe and costing \$595,615,603 a year in taxation, these three Emperors have in command 1,599,728. They represent a vast burden laid on the industrial energy of the continent, keeping its people poor and driving multitudes of them across the Atlantic to find homes in the new world. Some fine day the European plowman and artisan will get tired of all this and will force his masters to disarm or fight.

THE latest news from Khartoum,—news evidently credited by Lord WOLSELEY, who is in Alexandria,—is to the effect that the siege of the city has been raised, and that General GORDON, for the present at least, is master of the situation. As the news of General WOOLSELY'S despatch to Egypt has had about time to reach the upper Nile, this abandonment of Khartoum by the Soudanese may be traced to that event. His achievements, both in the Ashantee war and on the lower Nile, are known throughout all Africa. That he was going up the Nile was enough to convince El Mahdi and his forces that England was in earnest, as she had sent her greatest chieftain to the relief of the city. Under these circumstances the abandonment of the siege is not to be traced to any exploits on General GORDON'S part, but to the renown of the commander of the expedition for his relief. General WOOLSELY has telegraphed to countermand the despatch of additional troops to Egypt.

[See "News Summary," page 398.]

THE SURPLUS AND THE DEMOCRACY.

IN a recent speech at Harper's Ferry, ex-Senator WALLACE of this state took up for discussion the proposals of a year ago for a distribution of the surplus revenue among the several states in proportion to illiteracy or to population. This was an extremely dangerous proceeding on Mr. WALLACE'S part. It was a surrender of the claim made by Democratic Protectionists that the issues of the campaign are only those which are embodied in the platforms of the several parties. That claim alone furnishes ground for the contention in Pennsylvania that the Democratic party is not in favor of free trade. If we may go behind the ambiguities of its platform, and examine its recent record in Congress there is very little indeed to commend it to the suffrages of the people of this and other manufacturing commonwealths. Hence the cry of the Democrats in such commonwealths that "tariff is not an issue," since the long series of Delphic oracles adopted by the Democratic Convention contains nothing that the popular ear interprets as meaning Free Trade. With still more force it might be argued that the Republican platform contains no proposal which favors the distribution of the surplus among the states, and that therefore distribution "is not an issue" of the campaign. Neither, we are sorry to say, is there anything in the congressional record of the Republican party which commits that party to any policy on the subject. Here and there a Republican is to be found, who has the insight to see that distribution is a natural corollary of the protective policy; but the majority of the party have not been brought to this point. It was, therefore, on his own showing a waste of breath for Mr. WALLACE to make this question the burden of a speech.

There is only one circumstance which seems to justify Democrats in bringing this question into the campaign. It is that the Republican party have nominated for the two highest offices in the gift for the nation precisely those two of its leaders who have definite views on this subject. Both Mr. BLAINE and Mr. LOGAN have avowed themselves in favor of a limited and temporary sort of distribution. They would limit it to the revenue derived from the tax on intoxicating liquors. They would use it for the extinction of illiteracy in the states in which it now exists. When that object had been achieved, we presume the distribution they propose would cease. This proposition is a different one from that which the Republicans of Pennsylvania made a year ago. It is neither so broad nor so apposite in its relations to the needs of the nation. The proposal for a general distribution of the surplus sets aside no particular form of revenue, and therefore avoids the possibility of embarrassing the nation in the adjustment of expense to income. It associates the relief of local burdens of taxation with the permanence of no particular tax in

the national system. It therefore is not open to the objection that states which have enacted prohibition, and which therefore contribute nothing to the national revenue from intoxicating liquors, would profit none the less by the distribution of the tax in which they had no share. It is free also from the objection made by the Temperance party, that the consumption of articles of this class, under the proposal of Mr. BLAINE and Mr. LOGAN, would be associated as a matter of fact and in popular idea with the diffusion of intelligence and the proper training of the young. Besides this, it contemplates the relief of the people from other burdens than those of maintaining their school system.

A writer in the current number of *Harper's Magazine* gives some figures which enable us to appreciate the weight of those other burdens. He shows that the debts of the cities and towns in the United States in 1880 amounted to \$649,161,544, of which nearly a sixth was borne by New York alone. Some of these cities, notably Elizabeth and New Brunswick in our neighboring commonwealth, have become bankrupt. The rest are struggling to make both ends meet, and to keep from sinking farther into the slough, while they try to provide effective police, pure water, sanitary regulation, and decent public schools. Their tax rate is higher than is borne by the city populations of Europe, and can not be put much higher without making these cities to be shunned by industrial enterprise. At the same time there is in most of them an urgent need for great outlays in public improvements. In Philadelphia, for instance, the health of the public demands a complete revolution in the matter of water supply. Public convenience calls for the paving of the streets in some better method than the present, and the erection of decent bridges over the Schuylkill. The interests of the rising generation require an ampler expenditure on the public schools, and the payment of decent salaries to their teachers. All of these demands are met by the difficulty that they involve outlays which cannot be afforded. Like nearly all the local governments throughout the Union, that of Philadelphia has exhausted the resources of direct taxation, while the national government is embarrassed by the abundance of its income.

In other countries this difficulty is met by the national government coming to the aid of the local governments by a distribution on some equitable basis. Such was the surrender of the income from excises by the Imperial government to the local governments in Germany. Such will be the promised relief to the county governments of Great Britain from the Royal Exchequer, as proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE. Such was the immense subsidy for the erection of school houses from the French Republic to the *prefetures*.

Such also was the distribution of the surplus or national revenue in 1836 among the several states of the Union, a distribution from which most of the twenty-four states then in the Union derive benefits to this day. But that measure was not the work of Republican, or, what comes to the same thing, of Whig leaders. The Whigs of that day, like some Republicans of our own, spent their strength on proposals to distribute among the states the income from some specific kind of revenue. It was Senator CALHOUN of South Carolina who drafted the bill to distribute the surplus of revenue simply. It was he who reported it, who advocated it as the best means to prevent an excessive centralization of governmental power at Washington, and secured its adoption by a Democratic Congress and its approval by a Democratic president. But his forerunner in this proposal was that president whom the Democratic party have never ceased to regard as their most honored and most characteristic representative in the presidential succession. Seven years before the distribution of 1836, ANDREW JACKSON, in his annual message at the opening of Congress, proposed this as the most constitutional and statesmanlike way of meeting the difficulty which had grown out of a fiscal policy producing a revenue in excess of the constitutional needs of the government. We leave it to the Democrats of our own generation to decide whether Mr. WALLACE is a man of sufficient magnitude in their councils to discredit as undemocratic a policy sanctioned by the great names of JACKSON and CALHOUN.

We have not urged the distribution of the surplus as a merely Republican measure. We think it one which should commend itself to the forethought and public spirit of both parties. We rejoiced when the Republicans of this state embodied their proposal in the platform a year ago. We regretted seeing the Democrats of Pennsylvania turn their back on the record of their own party by denouncing that proposal. Now that neither the Republicans of this commonwealth nor those of the nation at large have made the distribution of the surplus a party ques-

tion by action taken this year, we commend the proposal afresh to the earnest and impartial thought of those who regard themselves as JACKSONIAN Democrats.

YOUNG MEN TO THE FRONT.

IT is an excellent sign for the future of the Republican party that, while veterans like Senator ANTHONY are passing away, their places are filled up with young men of fine ability and great promise. The years of the war cost the nation two hundred thousand men, and left gaps in the leadership as well as the ranks. The greater is the responsibility that falls upon those who have ripened into manhood since peace was declared. No recent Presidential campaign has seen so many young men brought into prominence as this.

It is true that, under the instigation of the Free Trade teachings in some of our colleges, a considerable number of young Republicans have followed Mr. CURTIS into the quagmire of a counterfeit independence. This has been especially true of that kind of young man who has but little grasp on affairs, and is liable to mistake absence of red blood for whiteness of conscience, as Mr. EDWIN D. MEAD happily puts it. It may cost some of them years of convalescence from political measles before they can make their way back to a normal place in political life.

But the most wholesome kind of young Republican has not been carried out of the party by the drift of this campaign year. He sees no reason for giving up the party at the very moment when it has shaken off the burden of its political bosses, abolished the bad party rules which kept them in power and set itself to purify the political atmosphere by reforming the civil service and punishing every rascal who has been preying on the public. He knows that in every State whose Republicans four years ago were bowed under boss rule that yoke has been broken by Republican hands. He knows that the country has been growing rich as no other country ever grew in wealth, under the policy which Democrats and ex-Republicans are leagued to overthrow. He knows that he has to choose by his vote between two parties. The one is a very hungry and thirsty party, ready to promise anything that may bring it back into power, but not ready to make its promises binding on its hungry followers. The other is a party which, in spite of its faults, has been doing not worse but better with every recent renewal of its tenure of power.

The best representatives of young manhood in the present campaign are Republicans. Such are HENRY CABOT LODGE, recently nominated to Congress in Massachusetts; Mayor LOW, now serving his second term in rescuing a great city from misgovernment; THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who effected so much to rescue New York from Ring rule, and would have done more but for Governor CLEVELAND's vetoes; J. P. DOLLIVER, whose speech in the Iowa State Convention has been so far the wittiest and brightest of the campaign; and the Young Republicans of Pennsylvania, who effected a revolution in the politics of the State. These are all Republicans, and are likely to stay so. They feel no affinity with what Mr. GARFIELD called the Democratic graveyard, where dead measures, murdered reputations and exploded policies lie in long and mournful rows. They feel no call to march under the captaincy of the patrons of the MOREY letter or the generalship of Mr. STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND. The new blood of the country stands for the cause whose battles were fought in the years of their boyhood.

LONDON JOURNALS ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

THE English newspapers, like their friends and imitators in America, discount to the utmost and beyond it, the significance of the Republican victory in Maine. They are comforted by a despatch to the *Daily News* that it really means nothing, and that Ohio will be the first significant State. Their American friends would have warned them not to admit this. The *Times*, of New York, says that no October election will amount to anything as a test of the political drift, and that we must wait till November. In November, no doubt, we will be told to wait till 1888.

In fact, the London papers are wonderfully and dogmatically ignorant on all American topics. They seem to derive their information almost exclusively from the least American of our newspapers, and as a consequence to know little or nothing of the real state of our public opinion. The *Spectator* followed the course of American affairs closely during the war for the Union, but of late it has lost its grip. It has a paragraph about once in two months and an editorial about once in six on some American topic, and these invariably are full of blunders. In a word,

the British editor takes no pains to understand a political system far more complete than his own, and yet he is cock-sure as to the accuracy of his snap judgment on our affairs, or as to the impartiality of the one newspaper which he chances to see. It is not worth while for Republicans to put him right. The narrower and more abusive the London press is the better for Republican prospects. To the *Pall Mall Gazette* alone, Mr. BLAINE is indebted for thousands of supporters.

The last achievement of this paper is a comment on the game of "Heads I win! Tails you lose!" which Mr. BLAINE'S enemies are trying to play with the Prohibitionist and Free Liquor parties. It says this is "rather a cruel position for Mr. BLAINE," yet it adds: "But Mr. BLAINE has been playing at the game of politics for a great many years, and in his 'magnetic' way has helped to crush a number of men in the very mill between the relentless stones of which he seems likely himself to be squeezed." We presume that this London editor knows the names of this "number of men" whom Mr. BLAINE has crushed. If he does he should send the list to the ex-Republican newspapers, for they are in sore need of material to attack Mr. BLAINE with, and this is a point they have not been able to make. Mr. BLAINE'S career has been singularly free from the selfish cruelty that treats men as pawns in the political game. Even his enemies cannot charge that he used his political influence to have those removed from office in Maine or elsewhere who were unfriendly to him. As to appointments, they never were in his power, except in his relation as Speaker to the reporters of the House, and in his relation as Secretary of State to the diplomatic service. In both these he behaved in a way which would have received the applause of our Civil Service Reformer if it had not been Mr. BLAINE who did it. In him Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS and his associates can see no merit. Perhaps our English friend had in mind some confused recollections of his collision with Mr. CONKLING. We have not heard that alleged against our candidate by any one on our side of the ocean.

How little these English papers know of what is happening in America is further shown by the publication in this very *Pall Mall Gazette* of an interview with Mr. BOOKWALTER, of Ohio, in which that veracious gentleman assures his English friends that the Democrats are doing all they can to force the Tariff issue to the front. In charity we are obliged to assume that Mr. BOOKWALTER has been so long away this summer as to miss the run of events at home. But a gentleman so circumstanced should not have undertaken to inform Englishmen of what is happening in America.

THE NATURAL BRIDGE OF VIRGINIA.

HE who has yet to make acquaintance with this wonder of nature has a surprise in store. Its dimensions are generally underestimated, until the visitor actually sees them for himself. From the roadway above, men below look like pigmies, and the trees, some of them the largest *arbores-vitæ* in the world, are but bushes. The bridge is wide enough to span Broadway, and its height would overtop the spire of Trinity.

Formed of a single block of stone,—a limestone variegated in color,—the bridge is as smooth and as orderly as if it were the work of a master mason. Descending by the side of a wild cascade, the visitor follows a rough and precipitate staircase cut in the side of the rock, and is surprised to find himself on the brink of a rapid stream, in a deep, silent glen, with the bridge towering far above him. In the impressive quiet and solitude of this spot the visitor feels suddenly ushered into the presence of his Creator; the *cañon* seems transformed into a cathedral, where the birds and the echoes chant and moan an eternal hymn of praise. The origin of the bridge is uncertain, but there are many theories regarding it. It is evident, however, that it was at some remote period the roof of an immense cavern. At Balcony Falls, seven miles distant, the James River burst through the Blue Ridge, leaving the two lofty spurs which rise from the magnificent Valley of the Shenandoah, connected by the Natural Bridge, passing under which the visitor finds himself in a glen, one of the most wonderful in the world. This glen is one mile in extent, and terminates at Lace Water Falls, formed by the leap of Cedar Creek, down one hundred feet from the plain above. The first object which attracts the eye is Cathedral Wall, a rock which juts out suddenly, covered with mosses and surmounted by a single *arbores-vitæ* of imposing size. Here is also Saltpetre Cave, which the Confederate Government utilized during the war for the manufacture of gunpowder. The Lost River, a swift and mysterious stream, is seen under a low archway, having no known source or outlet. Another object of interest is the Silent Stream, a waterfall which descends one hundred feet without a curve, or deviation from, in its course. A pyramid of lofty trees forms what is called Hemlock Island. Dark and crystalline walls, the one buried in ferns and mosses, the other sparkling in the bright sunshine, together with the fifty-two varieties of forest trees and wild flowers, form the most interesting features of this wild and

romantic spot. Oppressed with the solitude and wearied with scrambling over rocks, the tourist takes a boat and, landing at the stone stairway, passes thence out of the glen.

History and tradition furnish few facts concerning the Natural Bridge, but some of them are of interest. When Washington, a youth of 16 was surveying the vast domain of Lord Fairfax, of Greenway Court, he visited the Bridge and carved his name on a rock, where the bold characters may still be traced. During the American Revolution, two French officers, serving in our army, the Marquis de Chastellux and Comte Buffon, were directed to visit the Natural Bridge, and to investigate its origin. Their amazement was so great, that the report consisted only of the terse sentence: "It is the work of the Creator." This expedition took place in 1781, and the following year Baron de Turpin was sent by Count Rochambeau to prepare a more extended account of the Bridge. He furnished a full report of its dimensions as follows:

Height,	215½ feet.
Thickness of arch on key of great centre,	49 "
Thickness of arch on key of small centre,	37 "
Intrados of arch,	150 "

This report is among the military records of France, and a picture made from these measurements in Paris, was for 50 years copied throughout Europe and America as a true representation of this wonder of the New World. From the ashes found at a place called Marshall's Pillar, it is supposed to have been used for beacon fires to announce the approach of Indians to the early settlers of Virginia, and thus afford them time to seek a place of safety. Near this spot, a fierce and bloody fight with the savages took place in 1759, in which the Indians were finally defeated by the hardy mountaineers, and left on the field some of their bravest warriors. This was the last combat between the white and red men in what is now the State of Virginia. Ten years later, during a terrific thunder storm, lightning struck a tree and tore away a huge mass of rock, which was hurled into the yawning abyss. Another large rock fell so lately as 1882, to the great horror of a tourist, who was sketching in the near vicinity. Among the distinguished visitors to the Natural Bridge, the name of Washington should be first mentioned. A local tradition has it that he threw a silver dollar across the bridge. In 1774, Thomas Jefferson obtained from King George III., a grant of land including the Natural Bridge. Later, when he became President, he passed some time there, and with his own hands surveyed and made a map of the tract. The following year he returned and brought with him two slaves, Patrick Henry and his wife, for whom a log cabin of two rooms was built, one for the reception of strangers. Here, in this room, Jefferson left a book "for sentiments." It was soon filled, but unfortunately, in 1845, this valuable record was destroyed by fire, except a few extracts which were afterwards found. Jefferson wrote in this register "a famous place that will draw the attention of the world." Marshall styled it "God's greatest miracle in stone." Clay called it "the bridge not made with hands, that spans a river, carries a highway, and makes two mountains one." For 20 years these two old negroes remained here, faithful to the charge entrusted to them by their master.

In 1818, a young student, named Henry Piper, ambitious to carve his name highest upon the rock, succeeded in placing it there, but found he could not retrace his steps. He, therefore, made the perilous attempt to climb to the top and accomplish the almost incredible feat. One suicide is recorded here; that of a stranger who leaped from the bridge in 1843.

In 1833, Corbin Lackland and, in 1845, Robert Walker fell from Pulpit Rock and were both killed. In 1865, Mr. John Rice fell from a crag, but was fortunate enough to save his life by catching the branches of a tree.

In 1815, the first hotel was built, about two miles east of the bridge, by Major Doughty, a hero of the Revolution. It was so successful that a rival hotel was started a few years later. In 1828, still another was built by Captain Lackland, also a soldier of the Revolution. It was called Jefferson Cottage; Natural Bridge Hotel was erected two years later, and forms a part of the present Forest Inn. In 1834, the proprietor of Jefferson Cottage adopted the novel method of entertaining his guests and at the same time adding to his income by suspending a hexagonal iron carriage from the bridge; in this, visitors were let down by a windlass for a dollar apiece, while a darkey played popular airs on the fiddle.

Until within a few years, the Natural Bridge was so inaccessible that a comparatively small number of tourists visited it, but since the construction of the various railroads leading to it, the visitors are now numbered by thousands. The traveller can now leave Philadelphia by an early train and take supper at the Bridge the same evening. Here he will find four fine hotels, furnished with all the modern conveniences. There are several cottages connected with the hotels. The hotel property includes a beautiful park embracing three square miles. The summit of Mount Jefferson is reached by 10 miles of carriage road and bridle paths through the oaks, pine and other grand old forest trees. Having reached this summit a magnificent panorama is presented to the eye. The Peaks of Otter are in sight, and the long line of the Blue Ridge extends for 80 miles. Vistas, of rare loveliness, stretch out in every direction. An avenue of old oaks leads to Lincoln Heights. From Cave Mountain, the traveller sees at his feet the sheen of two rivers almost hidden by the majestic swells of the Shenandoah Valley. Lebanon, covered with cedars, the "Thousand Pines," where for several miles the path winds through the dark and frequent trees; and "Homestretch" suggests a quarter dash race course. These are a few of the attractions of the Natural Bridge and its vicinity.

E. L. DIDIER.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

IN connection with the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia, a small number of interested persons assembled in one of the parlors of the Hotel Lafayette, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a society for Psychical Research, similar to the one now existing in London. Mr. L. F. Barrett, one of the founders of the London Society, called the meeting to order, and Professor Fullerton, of the University of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair. Mr. Barrett gave an interesting account of the doings of the London Society; he described the methods used in experimenting as well as those used in collecting stories, etc. The work of the London Society is done mainly by means of special investigation committees on such topics as Magnetism, Thought and Transference, Reichenbach's Researches, Haunted Houses, Apparitions at time of Death, etc. The proceedings of the Society (which are for sale), already cover six numbers full of interesting and somewhat bewildering evidence in favor of the reality of the phenomena.

Dr. Charles S. Minot, of Boston, submitted the names of a dozen gentlemen, who should be asked to serve as a committee for organizing a similar society in America. Professor G. Stanley Hall, of Johns Hopkins University, was designated as chairman of the committee, and Professor Joseph Leidy, Dr. Harrison Allen, Professor George F. Barker, Professor William James, Professor H. P. Bowditch, are among the members of the committee. The headquarters of the Association will probably be in Boston, where a large number of the committee will confer with Mr. Barrett. A report may, no doubt, soon be expected from the committee, and it is hoped that in a short time an American Association for Psychical Research will be in full operation, conducting its operations on sound scientific principles, with many experiments, and putting on a clear basis those phenomena of the borderland of science, which inspire such dread in the minds of some scientists.

ART, DRAMA AND BOOKS IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 8th.

THE opening of the shooting season is the signal for people to begin to think about returning to Paris, and, although the capital does not resume its usual feverish life until the end of the month, there are still unmistakable signs of animation during the first fortnight of September. In the way of art the great attraction at the present moment is the exhibition of the "Union Centrale des Arts Décoratifs" at the Palais de l'Industrie, and in this exhibition the principal centre of interest is the special exhibition made of the national Sevres manufactory of porcelain. For some years past the administrators of Sevres have been making experiments with a view to discovering a porcelain paste similar to that made by the Chinese, that is to say, a paste less permeable than the old *pâte tendre* and less adamant than the hard porcelain, the manufacture of which has been so highly perfected since the beginning of the century, and which now forms the ordinary French porcelain of commerce. The hard porcelain requires to be burnt at a temperature so high that few colors can resist, and consequently the palette of colors à *grand feu* is very limited; furthermore the feldspath glaze of the hard porcelain cannot be penetrated by muffle colors, nor will the enamel colors used by the Chinese adhere to it. Now it is due chiefly to these enamel colors that the Chinese obtain such brilliant and delicate decoration.

The problem, then, was to find a porcelain differing in composition both from the *pâte tendre* and the hard porcelain. This porcelain has been at length discovered; it is called the "Nouvelle porcelaine," and the secret of its composition is at present the monopoly of the National French manufactory. The qualities of the new ware are as follows: The paste is slightly amber tinted; it accepts not only à *grand feu* glaze, but also lead glazes; it can be decorated with enamels; it can be baked at a temperature at which copper volatilizes but slowly, a fact which permits of the reproduction of all the fine tones which the Chinese obtain with that metal; in short, the administrators of Sevres maintain that the new porcelain possesses all the properties of the renowned Chinese products.

A large number of objects made of the new porcelain are exhibited at the Palais de l'Industrie, and without doubt the paste itself is magnificent in quality, fine, translucent, sonorous; the colors produced are likewise admirable, but the objects themselves, both in form and decoration, though fair specimens of average French taste, do not display very high artistic aspirations on the part of the directors of the national manufactory. Nevertheless, the new porcelain is having great success, and during the first fortnight of the exhibition the sales of the Sevres manufactory amounted to 600,000 francs.

One of the most interesting cases in the Sevres exhibition is one containing a number of *flambes*, that delicate pottery, which looks like jade and porphyry and agate, beautiful not on account of the decoration, but of the exquisiteness of the matter itself and the delicacy and profundity of the color. Sevres has produced vases of turquoise blue, aubergine violet, mashed strawberry, *foie de mulet*, and all the changing and capricious colorations, which are obtained by the hazards of the furnace. Some few of the specimens are good, but most of them are wanting in

depth of color and in the distribution of the veining and marbling and clouding. The hand of the artist is too visible. The production of *flambes* has long preoccupied several eminent French ceramists, and, in my opinion, the attempts of certain private manufacturers came far nearer to the first Chinese *flambes* than the attempts of Sevres. Haviland & Co.'s red *flambes* are almost perfect. Many of Deck's essays have resulted in beautiful combinations of color, and O. Milet has produced several vases which one could not distinguish from Chinese were it not for the trade mark. Many of the best specimens of these *flambes*, both those made at Sevres and those made by other manufacturers, have been secured for the collection of Mr. Walters, of Baltimore.

The forthcoming theatrical season at Paris promises to be interesting. Most of the theatres are opening with revivals, and many of the promised novelties will be simply revivals. The Porte Saint-Martin Theatre reopened with Richepin's translation of "Macbeth," with Sarah Bernhardt as *Lady Macbeth*; there will follow a revival of Dumas's "Danicheffs," and then a historical drama by Sardou, to be called "Theodora," the heroine being the courtesan queen of Justinian. At the Comédie Française, the pieces in preparation are three acts by Raymond Deslandes, "Antoinette Rigaud," a revival of Sardou's "Pattes de Mouche," "Un Parisien," comedy, by Goudinet; a revival of "Hamlet," translation by the elder Dumas and Paul Meurice. At the Odeon, the novelties promised are a drama, "Le Mari," by Eugene Nus and Arthur Arnould; "Le Maison des Deux Barbeaux," by Andre Theuriet; "Les Imbéciles," comedy, in four acts, by Victor Jarnet, and revivals of Jules Lacroix's translation of "Macbeth," of "Henrietta Marechal," by E. and J. de Goncourt, and of the "The Arlesienne," by Alphonse Daudet. At the Vaudeville the principal novelties will be a comedy in four acts by Jules Claretie, "L'Américaine," "L'Amour," four acts, by D'Ennery and Davyl; "La Doctoresse," three acts, by Paul Ferrier and Boccage. At the Gymnase, Ohnet's piece, "Le Maître de Forges" is likely to run yet for several months. At the Grand Opera, we are promised "Tabarin," an opera, with music by Th. Dubois; "Egmont," an opera, with music by Salvayre, and "Les Deux Pigeons," a ballet, with music by Andre Messager.

It is rather early at present to foretell the successes of the literary season. However, we may announce a few books, which are in preparation. Didot & Co. will publish two fine illustrated works, "La Renaissance en Italie et en France," by M. Eugène Muntz, and "Modes et Usages au Temps de Marie Antoinette," by the Comte de Reiset. The same firm will also publish a "Dictionnaire Historique et Pittoresque du Théâtre," by A. Pougin. Hachette & Co. announce an illustrated "Histoire de la Musique," by F. Clément, and "Les Anciennes Villes du Nouveau-Monde," by Désiré Charnay. J. Rothschild announces "Le Paysage ou l'Art des Jardins," by M. Alphand, the director of the roads, parks and gardens of Paris and the Baron Ernouf, and "Chefs d'Œuvres de l'Art en Italie," by MM. Muntz, Yriarte and Lafenêtre. Charpentier announces a reprint of Zola's first novel "Les Mystères de Marseille," published in a provincial journal 20 years ago; "Germinal," Zola's new study of mining life in France, which will appear as a *feuilleton*, before being published in a volume next Spring; "Correspondance de Pierre Lanfrey," with a study on the historian of the late Comte d'Haussonville; "Dubois-Crancé," a study of the Army of the Revolution, by Colonel Jung; a work on the Paris police, by M. Macé, ex-chief of the detective department; "Correspondance de Jules de Goncourt," with a preface by his brother. Calmann-Lévy has in preparation the fifth volume of Pontmartin's "Souvenirs d'un Vieux Critique"; "Fleur de Neige," a novel by the Princesse Cantacuzène-Altieri; "Victor Hugo," a study, by Paul de Saint-Victor; "Frédéric II. et Louis XV." by the Duc de Broglie; "Un Académicien sous le Directoire," by Jules Simon. Dentu promises a "Histoire des Enseigners de Paris," by the late Ed. Fournier, and a second and final volume of the memoirs of M. de Maupas. Besides the above mentioned books we may expect several score novels by Malot, Claretie, Daudet, Ange, Benigne, Gyp, etc. The success of the moment is "La Belle Madame le Vassart," a clever and unmoral romance by a writer of talent, Alain Bauquenne.

Th. C.

THE HEART OF THE CITY.

[From *The Century* for October.]

CAN you not feel the pulse of traffic beat,
Here where shrewd Commerce rears the gilded dome
Of her vast temple, and men's footsteps roam
Amid the bustling but inconstant street?
Here honest barter and keen avarice meet
And speculative passion seeks a home,
Frail as the glittering and unstable foam,
Born from wan billows when the winds are fleet!
In scenes like these men find no sweet repose,
Through sordid night and long tumultuous days,
With strained nerves battling for the love of gain:
For them no gracious flower of slumber grows,
With restful rupture past the meed of praise,
In Thought's grim citadel—a burdened brain.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

CUT GLASS BRIDAL GIFTS.
THE "CROWN PRINCESS."—A SPECIALTY.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE.

REVIEWS.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POETICAL WORKS OF A. C. SWINBURNE. From the latest English Editions of His Works. Edited by R. H. Stoddard. Pp. xx, 634. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

MR. SWINBURNE is one of the poets whose place in our literature has yet to be determined. It would have been fixed much more quickly and with much more favor to his genius, if he had not seen fit to abuse some of the finest poetical gifts after a fashion that suggests doubts of their owner's entire sanity. His sins against common decency of thought and expression have been so gross and unpardonable, that he has turned against him a very large part of that great public, whose united voice is required to stamp any poet as one of the kings of song. Mr. R. H. Stoddard has done well to present American readers with a selection from his works, which embraces nearly all that is worth reading in Swinburne's poetry, and omits what is morally offensive, so far as this can be done without sacrificing great works for the offence of a line or a word. The present volume can be taken up by any reader with the assurance that in the pursuit of poetic beauty he will not have to traverse the dunghill or make his way through the lazar-house.

Mr. Swinburne is not a poet in the highest sense. He is not worthy to stand on the same level with Mr. Tennyson, or Mr. Browning, or Mr. Lowell,—to confine the comparison to contemporaries. We should hesitate even to give him rank beside Mr. Morris or Mr. Patmore. The matter of his song, except in the case of his dramatic presentation of Queen Mary, is in the essentially commonplace, or false, or morbid. He has not the sanity of a great singer, nor the moral vocation of a seer. But in one matter he has no equal among English poets. No other man has done such wonders with the English language as he has done. Friedrich Rückert's witchcraft with German is the only thing with which we can compare it. Every kind of metre becomes native to the Mother Tongue in his hands. This is but one of the many results of his possessing what the phrenologists would call a wonderful bump for language. The same gift has made him one of the first linguists of our time, has enabled him to write modern French as skilfully as any modern Frenchmen, and old French as not one of them could. Besides this he is said to be equally skilled in the use of Hebrew, Greek, and every other language he has cared to take up. It has made him also a master of English prose second in our time only to Ruskin and Carlyle. The power finds its illustration of course in his lyric poems more fully than in his dramas; but it never had a finer display than in his "Atalanta in Calydon," the first and in some respects the greatest of his dramas. We say, in some respects, for in a higher regard it is the dramatic trilogy on Queen Mary that is his greatest work, although it shows the least of his most peculiar gift. He may be said to have discovered Mary Stuart. She lay an open and unread secret before the world, until a poet came who had entered into the spirit and life of the French Renaissance with his whole heart, who had no reproach for its sins and no horror of its vices, and who found in her its perfect embodiment. Had Mr. Swinburne been a man of higher moral instincts, his picture of Mary Stuart would have lacked its truthfulness and its credibility. He makes his heroine intelligible by sheer force of sympathy with all that the world has found blameworthy in her.

Mr. Stoddard includes the whole of the four plays we have referred to and also a selection from his author's lyric poems. He omits entirely the long narrative poem on Tristram, which he regards as a failure. He is not an unqualified admirer of Mr. Swinburne, in whom he finds a poet of the succession begun by Marlowe and continued by Byron and Shelley,—the rebels against conventionality in the most conventional of countries. He might have found the truest and highest representative of the poetry of the law above convention in Mr. Browning, but Mr. Stoddard has made up his mind to see nothing good in the first of living English poets, and in this introduction he takes the chance to express his contempt for "Pippa Passes." Of Mr. Swinburne, he says:

He may be one of the masters of song, or he may be only one of its scholars; we have to judge for ourselves which he is. I have read, I believe, all that he has written,—with admiration for much, which I feel is very fine; with regret for more, which I know is very faulty. He has great poetic gifts, but he is not a great poet; for no man can be a great poet who is not a wise and solid thinker, and whose language is not large and direct.

JOHN THORN'S FOLKS: A STUDY OF WESTERN LIFE. By Angeline Teal. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The great diversity of the scenery and environments of life in our country and the consequent modifications of human nature which they present, offer continually enlarging opportunities for character studies, and every careful delineation of a fresh variety of sectional life is a distinct gain to the reader who wishes to understand American nature in all its phases.

The "Western life" of the present study is not so very far West; no further, indeed, than the section so well portrayed in Eggleston's novels; but the Indiana of "John Thorn's Folks" is not that of the "Circuit Rider" and the "Hoosier Schoolmaster;" the northern part of the State is more clearly allied to the East from which most of its inhabitants have emigrated than are the older settlements in the more southern portions, and offers less *bizarre* and eccentric types of character. The level and serene aspects of the scenery have no doubt their effects upon the residents. In this little study of Western life there is certainly nothing thrill-

ing or sensational. The narrative flows through a rather uneventful course of matrimonial misunderstandings, entanglements and threatened misfortunes to a peaceful and pleasant termination. The story is, in fact, rather thin, yet in its very moderation and modesty gives promise of something better in the future. The incidental descriptions of scenery are good, especially around the "jack oak swamp" and the "big ditch" among the water-sources of the country, where neighboring streams part company, the one to pass through the great lakes to the Atlantic, the other down to the Mississippi and the Gulf.

POEMS. By Dinah Maria Muloch (Craik). Author of "John Halifax Gentleman," etc. New York: Thomas G. Crowell & Co.

The maiden name of the authoress of "John Halifax" has so long been merged in that which she acquired by marriage that the announcement of a volume of poems "by Miss Muloch," as a recent issue, is at first slightly puzzling. The choice of such a title would seem to indicate that the poetess considers her songs as gentle follies unworthy the endowment of her riper years; yet those to whom the prose works of Mrs. Craik are most dear, will be the least willing to lose sight of many tender and touching poems, which embody all that is purest, tenderest and best in the spirit of her prose. It may not be creative fire or intensity of thought that informs them, but it is at least a strain of true and ennobling sentiment. In turning the pages of this collection, old favorites meet the eye, which have echoed in the memory of the elder generation of readers for a quarter of a century or so; not only those most closely associated with the name of their authoress, as "Philip, My King," and "Douglas, Tender and True," but others less known. Three of them at least, "The Planting," "Now and Afterwards," and "The Path Through the Corn," are lying now among a score of yellow clippings, culled from newspaper columns, where they were published anonymously many years ago, selected thence for their own merits. Like the "old and plain" ballad, which Olivier's jester sang, "they give an echo to the very seat, where love is throned." These are all of the elder generation of the poems; others are of later date, the latest in 1879. Comprised in the present edition are Mrs. Craik's "Poems for Children" and "Magnus and Morna: A Shetland Fairy Tale." The book is handsomely printed, with red lines.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

WM. R. JENKINS, New York, publishes as No. 10 of his series "Théâtre Contemporain," George Ohnet's famous play of "Le Maître de Forges," which has been so great a dramatic success, both in France and in this country. Its publication will be followed by "Le Testament de César Girodot," a very amusing comedy by Adolphe Belot. Mr. Jenkins has also in preparation Edmond About's very clever story of "Le Roi des Montagnes," which will be No. 4 of the *Romans Choisis*.

Messrs. J. S. Ogilvie & Co., New York, publish a neat and convenient volume of 128 pages, a "Handy Book of Useful Information." It contains in brief space, very concisely arranged, a great deal of valuable statistical and other details.

Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, whose "Meisterschaft System" of acquiring German and French is already well known, and has been very successful, has now issued "The Meisterschaft System in the Spanish Language," (Boston: Estes & Lauriat). He gives the present work in fifteen parts, making a sequence of progressive lessons. These will, he avers, give the faithful student a colloquial command of the Spanish language, and a vocabulary of over 2,000 words. The scheme of the system is based upon observations of a child's acquisition of his mother tongue, and substitutes training of the ear and tongue, for a grammatical apparatus. It is a means of helping the student "to think in rather than of" the language he seeks to learn, and so is on the right track.

A veritable curiosity in book making is "He, She and It," which Mr. J. W. Bouton, New York, has introduced to the notice of readers in the first instance to their perplexity and afterwards to their keen amusement and delight. A year or more ago there were paragraphs in the foreign papers concerning an exceptionally clever German "take off" on the alleged discoveries of ancient manuscripts of the Shapira order, but, although Mr. Bouton informs us that copies of it reached this country, they attracted no general notice, possibly because the book was in German. The designer is Karl Maria Seyppel, a young artist of Düsseldorf, but whether he is also the author of the fantastic legend is not stated; specific information on that point being lacking, it is supposable that Mr. Seyppel is the writer as well as the artist of this extraordinary book. At all events, it has here been very freely, but satisfactorily, translated into English, while all its startling features have been retained. "He, She and It" looks like a Papyrus which has lain peacefully for centuries under tons' weight of Nilotic mud. The leaves are frayed, torn, blotted, and stained with indescribable colors. Flapping from its covers, which look like the wrappings of a mummy, are mouldy leather straps. The person not yet let into the secret inspects this curious handful with a feeling of vague dismay. Is it a *fac-simile* of one of the Biblical forgeries, or is it, by some wonderful chance, an original? Perhaps he will read the absurd title page without having his brain fully cleared, until he reaches the concluding line: "Memphis, Pyramid Row, No. 36, 2d Floor, closes at 2 o'clock on Saturdays," and then the mildness of the joke will fairly open on him. The whim of the thing is admirably maintained by Mr. Seyppel. The oddities of Egyptian art are parodied in a

very laughable manner, and these three considerations,—the comic art features, the burlesque of the Shapira business, and the ingenuity of the construction, make "He, She and It" one of the most entertaining pieces of book fun that we have ever encountered.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY is preparing a volume of "Farewell Sermons."—Professor J. K. Hosmer has just completed a biography of Samuel Adams, of Revolutionary fame.—The leading Holiday book of Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., this year, will be Scott's "Marmion," with more than a hundred illustrations by American artists.—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will open their series of the "Elizabethan Dramatists" with the works of Christopher Marlowe, in three volumes, edited by A. H. Bullen.

The next volume of the "English Men-of-Letters Series" (reprinted by Messrs. Harper & Bro.) will be "Coleridge," by Mr. H. D. Traill.—Mr. Edmund W. Gosse is preparing for publication a new volume of his poems, but it will not appear until he has completed his four-volume edition of "Gray."—The late Henry G. Bohn left a large collection of miniatures and books connected with art, but he left no library of any general value or importance.—It is said that the late well-known founder of coöperation in Germany, Schulze-Delitzsch, has left behind him a manuscript romance, dealing, as was almost inevitable in his case, with the social problems of the day.—A life of Rev. John Jasper, with his theory on "The Sun do Move" question, has been published by Messrs. R. T. Hill & Co., of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Henry J. Jennings is writing a life of "Lord Tennyson."—Mr. Browning is correcting the proofs of his new volume of poems, which he has decided to call "Ferishta's Fancies," instead of "Seriosa," as at first intended.—A new history of "Mahommed," by Dr. Krehl, has just appeared in Leipzig. The book is said to fill a very important place in Mohamedan literature.—G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish at once a new and cheaper edition of the "Memoir of the Princess Alice of England and Hesse," a biography which has won high commendation on both sides of the Atlantic.

The first volume of "The Dictionary of National Biography" is passing through the press in London, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. Future volumes will be issued at intervals of three months; and though it is not possible to state with absolute certainty the whole extent of the work, the editor confidently expects that it will be completed in 50 volumes. "The Dictionary of National Biography" will include lives of inhabitants of the British Islands from the earliest historical period. Living persons are excluded.

The next additions to the collection of American authors for English readers published by David Douglass, Edinburgh, will be shilling editions of Mr. G. Parsons Lathrop's "Echo of Passion," and Mr. Frank R. Stockton's "The Lady or the Tiger?"—A "Sketch of the Life and Times of Sydney Smith" will soon be issued by Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. The author is Rev. Stuart J. Reid, and the book is based on family documents, now used for the first time.—Messrs. MacMillan & Co. will publish in December a special holiday edition of the *English Illustrated*, the size of it being double that of the ordinary publication.—Townsend MacCoun, New York, announces a seventh and much enlarged edition of Labberton's "Historical Atlas," at a greatly reduced price. The book contains 112 maps.

Mr. William Cushing, long connected with the library of Harvard College, and compiler of the "Index of the North American Review" and other useful handbooks, announces a dictionary of "Initials and Pseudonyms." It will contain more than eight thousand pseudonyms, with all the real names accessible. The book will extend to more than four hundred pages. We note also that Mr. J. H. Wiggin has opened a "Bureau of Index-Making," in Boston. Mr. Wiggin is the compiler of the indexes to Detmold's translation of the work of Machiavelli, Julian Hawthorne's life of his father, and a number of other works.

The prelude "Ave," which Dr. Holmes has written for his holiday volume, "Illustrated Poems," is printed in the October *Atlantic*. The book itself will not appear for some weeks. It is understood that the author of the article, "Southern Cottages and Schools," in the last *Atlantic* is a professor in Vanderbilt University at Nashville.

The Dean of Dundaff has nearly ready for publication "The Four Epistles of St. Paul," through Messrs. MacMillan & Co.—Mr. Andrew Lang is preparing another volume of poems in the manner of his "Ballads and Verses Vain."—J. Fred. Wagoner announces that after the 1st of October *The Bookseller and Stationer* will be suspended, and in its place will be published two distinct papers,—*The Western Bookseller* and *The Western Stationer*.—Mr. Palgrave has edited a selection from the works of Keats for the "Golden Treasury" series.—Four "Calendars" for 1885 are announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., founded on the works of Holmes, Emerson, Longfellow, and Whittier.—Baron Nordenskiöld has prepared for publication a volume containing all the results of his Arctic work up to the present time, and an English translation of it will probably be published in the course of this year. It is reported that Nordenskiöld's attention in future will be given to Antarctic exploration.

The article on Alexander Pope for the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" will be by Professor Minto. It is said that he will adopt a rather favorable view of Pope.

M. Guyard, the celebrated Semitic scholar, committed suicide in Paris, on the 6th of September. Besides Arabic, he devoted himself to Assyrian. He maintained along with Halévy that Akkadian was only a secret method of writing Assyrian and not a language.

Mr. Dion Boucicault is engaged upon a collected edition, in 10 volumes, of his dramatic work.—Lady Brassey's new book, "In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties," will have no less than 250 wood cuts.—The English Committee of Honor for the International Literary and Artistic Congress, which will be opened at Brussels on the 27th inst., is composed of the Prince of Wales, Lord Tennyson, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. J. A. Froude, Mr. Edward Jenkins, Mr. Max Müller, and Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens.—A work on "Lapland and the Lapps," similar in character to M. du Chaillu's "Land of the Midnight Sun," has been prepared by Dr. Trombolt, a Swedish *savant*, who some time ago visited that region and lived in the closest intimacy with the Lapps.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. have ready for immediate publication, "Dr. Sevier," by George W. Cable; "Leisure Hours Among the Gems," by Augustus C. Hamlin; "A History of Presidential Elections," by Edward Standwood; and "Thomas Bewick and His Pupils," by Austin Dobson; and they announce for October, "From Opitz to Lessing; A Study of Pseudo-Classicism in Literature," by Thomas Sergeant Perry; "Homes, and All About Them," by E. C. Gardner; "Tales of Three Cities," by Henry James; "A History of the Andover Theological Seminary," by Rev. Leonard Woods; and "The Genius and Character of Emerson," a series of lectures delivered at the Concord School of Philosophy, by eminent authors and critics.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

HE, SHE AND IT. Designed by Karl Maria Seyppel. Translated from the German and produced in *fac-simile* with all the original illustrations. Quarto Pp. 30. \$2.50. J. W. Bouton, New York.

THE POACHER'S DAUGHTER. Translated from the French by Anne H. Giles. Pp. 288. \$1. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

DICK'S HAND-BOOK OF WHIST. Pp. 56. \$0.25. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

SCIENCE.

MR. COLEMAN SELLERS ON THE METRIC SYSTEM.

[Mr. Coleman Sellers, of this city, than whom there is no better authority on such a subject, writes a highly interesting letter from Eisenach, Germany, under date of August 24th, on the extent to which the metric system has been adopted in Europe. His letter has appeared in the *Ledger*, (Philadelphia,) of the 22d inst. We give it in full, following:]

NOTICE among those countries where this system is said to be in compulsory use,—Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Now, I have just visited these three kingdoms, and while there I made it my business, as I have done in other countries, to make a full inquiry into the practical operation of the French metric system. I find that the Governments of the three countries above mentioned have adopted the system, and have appointed a date a few years in the future when its use will be obligatory, but as yet it is not in general use, except among the employés of the Government or in the Government depots. The people at large know little or nothing about the subject, and small progress has been made towards preparing them for the change. In the railroad stations may be seen charts hanging on the walls that give the system in a graphical way, and the weight of the luggage upon which an extra charge is made is computed in kilos, not in pounds; while everything weighed in the shops or markets is reckoned in pounds or measured by a "yard-stick," which is 25 of our inches in length; this I give from actual measurement—although the shopkeepers say that the Swedish measure for cloth is two-thirds of the English yard. In Denmark so little is known about the enforced adoption of the French system that an important shopkeeper told me that it was never to be adopted.

What I wish to make clear to the readers of the *Ledger* is that the mere fact that the inhabitants of the countries using the metric system are more numerous than those of the countries which do not use it does not furnish so strong an argument in favor of the enforced adoption of this system as would at first appear. The interests involved and the industries which would be affected by the change must be considered. The uprooting of any established system of weights and measures is a matter of very serious import, aside from any question of the relative merits or demerits of the adopted or abandoned systems, and this is especially true of manufacturing countries where vast and varied processes depend upon established standards. It is not an exaggeration to assert that the confusion and loss caused by a change in the system of measurement in Russia, with her millions of peasantry, would be less than that sustained in the city of Philadelphia alone from a like cause. England and America combined control the majority of the commerce of the world. England and America combined lead the engineering output of the world.

To the merchant who buys and sells, it makes no matter if the yard is one of 25, or 36 or 39.39 inches long, nor if the pound weighs more or

less than a pint of water; but to the engineer the matter is of more vital importance.

I have gone this Summer through the workshops of almost all the great countries on this side of the water and in those of Germany. I have seen the practical use of the system that I have for so long a time condemned. I frequently asked engineers if they like the system and if they use it, and I will give the answer of one in Berlin: "We use it because we have to, and it is better to have some uniform system than the many measurements that formerly prevailed in the German States. The unit of the machine shop is the millimetre in everything except bolts, nuts and screws. All bolts and nuts are made to the English inch, because we use the Whitworth system. We do not like the metric system because it has too small a unit and the metre is too large and involves the use of decimals."

In Philadelphia the firm of Willam Sellers & Co. adopted the French metric system in an important part of their work as long ago as 30 years, and have continued its use since, until their workmen are as familiar with it as with the inch. With all this long practice during my connection with the firm, I have written and spoken against the enforced adoption of the system, not only because of the expense involved in changing, but because it is not a practical system; it permits of no elastic gradation of shop or trade sizes. The millimetre is taken as the standard to avoid the complication of the constant use of decimals, as nearly all measurements in machine work are less than one metre. This small measure involves many figures, and does not permit any good memorizable series. The inch cut up into the natural division by constantly halving permits the use of sizes best suited to the needs of the workmen.

The standard of the French system is a certain bar, kept for comparison; so is the English yard, from which we get our feet and inches. The high-flown notion that the metre is a measurable portion of the quadrant of the earth's circumference has been given up long ago, and the measurements of England and America are on a better basis of accuracy to-day than that of any other country. The French system theoretically predicates its weights on the weight of a cubic decimetre of distilled water at a temperature of 39.1 deg. Fahr., the weight of which is called the kilogramme, and is two and two-tenths of our pounds; but really the standard unit of weight is the platinum kilogramme-weight deposited in Paris.

In Germany you never hear of the kilo, but they sell by the pound, their pound being the half of one kilo; this they cut up as they please into smaller weights, and you can buy half a pound of grapes or butter just as well as you can in America. It is claimed that given the metre, all weights, etc., can be deduced from it; in theory this is very well. The most skilled workmen, however, are not yet able to make two litres of water weigh alike to the utmost point of accuracy, and the cubical litre is not used, but is converted into a circular or cylindrical vessel, with all the trouble of the problem of squaring the circle.

If a bar of ordinary forged iron be planed up to measure one inch square, and the bar be one English yard long, it will weigh ten pounds, and the tenth of such a bar will weigh one pound more accurately than will the ordinary litre of water weigh one kilo. The English engineer in these days of iron knows when he uses shapes of iron rolled of uniform section that the tenth of their weight in pounds per yard gives him the area of the section, and this one admirable incident will long fix the desirability of the present unit of England and America.

When we consider the interest involved it will be seen that the population now making practical use of the English standard is greatly in excess of that using, by force, the French system. Millions of those numbered among the people who use the French system have no occasion to use any or know any system whatever save in the crudest form.

Swedish iron and steel are rolled to English inches in size; so, also, their boards are cut to the English inch, because their market is largely in those countries that use the inch. In the Russian machine shops the English inch is used exclusively, and, as I have said, throughout all Germany it holds for all screw sizes. In France and in Belgium the yard stick is the metre hung from a rod like the cross bracket of a drop gas light, placed about eighteen inches above the counter. In Germany the half metre, or 20 inches, about, is the measure used, and that held in the hand of a salesman by a handle at one end of the measuring stick. The Swedish machinist carries in his pocket a rule on which he has the English inch, and by its side the French measures; on the other side he has the two Swedish feet, one long in use, and one ordered to be used but never put into practice. The Swedish roads are laid out now in kilometres, and marked by iron plates, giving at each to kilometres the distance from some place, while half-way between is a sign 5 kl. This division of the roadway seems to them to be fine enough, as the old Swedish mile was six and two-thirds of our mile, and five kilometres is a less distance.

Carefully as I have considered this subject of weights and measures during the time I have been from home, I am the more confirmed in my opposition to the enforced adoption of the metric system of France in my own country, and firmly believe that those countries that have adopted it are at a disadvantage as compared to even the most imperfect of our systems. America has entered on the line of simplification of its metrology, and that is the direction that should be followed, not by any means giving up what is good, but by making what has been found to be practical, better and simpler.

One has not to be long in England to find out how firmly are the seemingly complicated systems of weights and measures of that country

fixed with the people. They weigh by the stone and compute by the sterling currency as rapidly or more so than we do with our dollars and cents, and that because their unit is larger. The English shopkeeper knows nothing about decimals, and says, if you ask him, that he has never learned what they are.

England has lately made legal the admirable standard manufactured by Sir Joseph Whitworth, and the chance of her adopting the metric system is not in the most remote degree possible.

Eisenach, August 24, 1884.

COLEMAN SELLERS,

ART.

THE REYNOLDS' STATUE IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE bronze equestrian statue, by Rogers, of General John F. Reynolds, the distinguished Union commander, who was killed at Gettysburg in the first day's battle, was unveiled with due ceremony on Thursday of last week. Ex-Governor Curtin presided. General Hartman and staff, with a contingent of the National Guard, were present, as also the Reynolds Post of the Grand Army, the Girard College Cadets, the Reynolds' Monument Association, the civic authorities and many distinguished citizens. The statue is of bronze, and stands on the west side of the Filbert Street entrance to the Public Buildings. The white walls of the Buildings make an effective background for the statue, and its artistic shortcomings are not so glaringly noticeable at the elevation given by the granite base. It should be balanced by a similar work on the east side of the same entrance. Standing alone, it has a one-sided effect.

The admirable purpose which underlies the erection of such a statue as this is of course felt by all. To honor the men who bravely defend the nation's honor has been the impulse of the most heroic peoples in all time, and praise is due to those citizens of Philadelphia, and especially to Mr. Temple, who among them all has been so liberal and so earnest in the work, for the erection of this new testimonial to patriotism and soldierly courage. Their purpose, too, of adding to the embellishments of the city, of making it more attractive and more interesting, of increasing the evidences of its taste and culture, deserves all praise. This is a purpose worth much to the future of Philadelphia, and its expression in the statues with which the city is to be further adorned should be a continual subject for congratulation.

For art has an object beyond the mere expression of its own technical form. The message it undertakes to convey is of the first importance. If this be elevated and sincere,—as in the present instance,—we are bound to recognize and honor that, first of all. But if we go farther, then it must be said in candor, that as a work of artistic character, this statue fails. It is, in its conception, not grand, but feeble. It is a little boy's soldier, and nothing more. Its lines are angular, and the mass is without dignity. The modelling itself,—the feature in which Mr. Boyle's group of the Indian Family was so strong,—is here weak. Mr. Rogers, for many years, has been producing statuettes, not statues, and his work abundantly shows how little of great art could reasonably be expected of him. There are in America two or three sculptors, one of them at least in Philadelphia, who have shown that they possess eminent abilities. They have already produced works that would do honor to any capital in the world. Some one of these should have been engaged for this important commission.

If we look first at the horse, we perceive that the animal is conventional and theatrical, a make-believe horse, merely. His faults of proportion and anatomy, his strained and unnatural action, might have been forgiven in a statuette, as similar things from the same hand have been forgiven, when they have been associated with some touch of humor or sentiment, some rustic scene or domestic incident; but on such a scale as this (the statue is 12 feet high), and with a theme so heroic in its character, the defects become intolerable. The figure of the man is no better than that of the horse—perhaps it may be worse. Its faults are its absence of expression of natural and dignified action. It is *wooden*. Such movement as is attempted to be shown—as at the shoulders and hips—is that of a machine moving rigidly upon a pivot, and not that of a living, breathing, pulsating human creature. The head, and the way it is set upon the shoulders, crown the work, and emphasize the failure of the statue as a whole. Those who may have seen, within the last few months, the noble statue of Governor Buckingham (by Mr. Olin Warner), set up now in the Capitol at Hartford, but cast at the same foundry as this of General Reynolds, will be oppressed with a humiliating sense of the artistic beauty of the one and the artistic grotesqueness of the other.

We wish that the facts were otherwise and that a statement of them would carry a different purport. But since it is in vain to look for success in the future work of beautifying the city unless we are to discriminate between that which is truly and well expressed in art, and that which is not, it must be the plainest duty to criticise our work with justness as we proceed. The motive of the Reynolds statue is excellent; the expression of it is as we have described.

NOTES.

ARTISTIC photography is developing proportions of increasing importance with each new out-of-doors season. The camera and other photographic appliances have been so successfully simplified and made portable that an outfit can be as readily carried afield as a painter's box and umbrella. Many of the artists dabble in photography, partly

by way of entertainment, as other amateurs do, but also for the purposes of securing quick notes of forms and effects and of copying pictures. Some of the incompetent brethren, unskilled in drawing the figure, resort to the camera to eke out their shortcomings, descending to the level of the artisan who colors "solar crayons" at so much per dozen, but those who are worth saving presently find that the pursuit of this course tends to confirm their weaknesses and leads directly away from the true walks of art. Aside from these methods, legitimate and illegitimate, by which artists are employing the camera as an aid in painting, they are also, of late, making pictures with it, directly from nature. This has long been done to some extent, but recent improvements in photography, especially in instantaneous exposure, have rendered it possible to make pictures that command place and consideration and suggest new departures that may prove important. Leading members of the Philadelphia Photographic Society have done good work in making studies of scenery and of character, landscape and *genre* pictures of noticeable value. These works, though intended only for private entertainment and not for publication, have attracted attention to what can be done, and have perhaps pointed the way. Recently several artists of ability have found it worth their while to make a specialty of producing photographs, not as memoranda or steps to something else, but as pictures *per se* worth having. And very good pictures they are, too, some of them. Mr. A. R. Waud, for instance, has published a number of domestic interiors and landscapes, with figures, excellent as photographs, interesting in literary character and presenting picturesque qualities not to be ignored. Mr. G. B. Wood's instantaneous marine views, yachts on the wing and similar subjects, are strikingly attractive, and possess novel merits that challenge attention. Mr. Wood has been among the Adirondack hills this Summer and has secured something over a hundred successful plates. He has a quick eye for the picturesque and his Summer's work promises to result in the best illustrations of Adirondack scenery that have yet been made public.

In the publication to be issued by the Vienna Society of the Graphic Arts, which will consist of a history of those arts in the second half of the nineteenth century, America will be only fairly represented. This is partly due to the fact that some of the etchers were not pleased by their treatment at the recent exhibition of the graphic arts which was held in Vienna. They were requested to present their exhibits to the Museum of the Graphic Arts, and though a number of them refused, none of them got the proofs back. The American contributors are Joseph Pennell, Samuel Colman, Henry Farrer, C. A. Platt, Stephen Parrish, J. C. Nicoll, Thomas and Mary Nimmo Moran and Kruseman Van Elten.

An ancient marble statue of Hercules, from the Guarnacci Palace, at Volterra, is now on view at the London Crystal Palace. The statue (heroic size) represents Hercules momentarily resting from one of his great undertakings. "Apparently," says Signor Monti in some explanatory notes which he has written, "this statue was one out of the many brought to light during the excavations carried on under the Pontificate of Clement XI. (1700-1721), and on the very site between the slopes of the Aventine and Palatine hills, which in the 16th century had already yielded so many treasures of ancient art. The only conclusion that can be arrived at is," he adds, "that of attributing the relic to some of the immediate followers and pupils of Lysippus, who, having the advantage, perhaps, of the master's own direction, produced a work more in accordance with his idiosyncrasy than it would have been possible for subsequent copyists to do."

Mr. Hamerton's new work, which is being busily prepared, is entitled "Landscape." It consists of a series of chapters or essays on landscape in nature, literature and art, in which, although painting is not unfrequently referred to, there is little of a technical character, and nothing likely to repel a general reader who takes some interest in landscape. The sea is included among the subjects for study. The illustrations, about fifty in number, are chiefly on copper, nearly half being etchings. Five hundred copies will be printed on large paper, while 1,250 is the number fixed for the small paper. For a work of this importance the number is unusually large, more especially as the engravings are on copper.

The *Magazine of Art* for October is full of interest, both of a pictorial and literary kind. The principal illustrated articles are: "Current Art," Part IV.; "Strand and Mall," by J. Penderel-Brothurst; "Art in France," by R. A. M. Stevenson; and "Menzel and Frederick the Great," by Helen Zimmern. These are one and all well considered essays, and the illustrations are uniformly of a high class. Several full-page "occasional" engravings are also furnished, of which the best are "The Farmer's Daughter," after the picture by W. Q. Orchardson, R. A., which serves as the frontispiece, and "The Minister's Garden," from the painting by Cecil Lawson. The *Magazine* maintains its high standard of excellence in a manner most gratifying to lovers of art; it is always careful, conscientious and thorough, and its success is every way merited. The editorial departments in the present number are as full and the matter as judiciously selected as ever. (Cassell & Co., New York.)

Mr. Peter Moran has returned home from Bucks County, where he passed the latter part of the Summer studying farm subjects, both in black-and-white and in color. He has painted several pictures out-of-doors, all of them strikingly fresh and vigorous, and several of them unquestionably destined to make their mark in the world of art. A land-

scape with figures, entitled "August Plowing," is the most noticeable of these works, and it is not too much to say that often as this subject has been represented, the actual farmer, turning a real, fresh, earthy-smelling furrow, behind a *bona fide* train of sober farm horses, straining at their work has never been rendered with greater fidelity to fact, more faithful imitation of nature, more careful regard for all the truth. It is an impressive statement of one of the significant phenomena of farm life, and may well become the typical plowing picture, being a better interpretation of the reality than anything now before the public. Mr. Moran has made a similar study of a harvest subject, cutting a heavy growth of rye with a reaping machine, a very realistic study, full of the action and circumstance incident to the time and place. A more attractive picture is a landscape with cattle, a group of cows in water near the foreground and a look up across a hillside and distant fields into the clear midsummer sky. This work is unfinished but it is a very beautiful subject and will make a very charming picture. Since his return, Mr. Moran has been painting on his large New Mexican landscape entitled "On the Road to Santa Fe," heretofore mentioned in these notes. He expects to finish it in time for the New York Academy next Spring.

Mr. George F. Stephens, of this city, is to be congratulated on having received an important and honorable commission,—a matter of no small moment in these days when commissions are not as plenty as blackberries, and of especial moment to this young sculptor as that first step which sometimes is delayed so long and costs so dear, but which, once gained, plants the artist's feet on the path to success. The work is a bronze portrait statue of Frederick Lauer, the master brewer of Reading. It is to be life size, and will probably be placed on a pedestal out of doors. The work will be put in metal by Messrs. Bureau Brothers. It is ordered by the Brewers' Association, of which Mr. Lauer was the founder. Mr. Stephens has now in hand a portrait bust, which will probably be entered for the Academy exhibition.

THE DRAMA.

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

DESPITE the disaster which last season attended some of the more important theatrical and operatic enterprises in New York, there is abundant present promise that the season of 1884-1885 will realize many long deferred hopes in the matter of the character of work to be presented and in the encouragement likely to be given to plays and artists of the first order. There is visible, too, an unmistakable reaction against the odious "combination" system,—a system condemned by every lover of true art and by every aspirant for a really national school of acting; for if there is any fact connected with the history of the stage, which is self-demonstrative, it is that the long continued association of travelling companies tends to the destruction of individuality, the loss of versatility, and the dwarfing of personal effort. A part performed uninterruptedly for two hundred or three hundred times must, in the nature of things, become perfunctory and lifeless. All that can be gained by the unity of action and thorough familiarity of the actors with one another's methods, is lost through the enforced monotony of enacting a single line of character during the long period of a tour.

Besides this, the local emulation of dramatic centres counts for much in the development of a national drama, and until cities like Philadelphia, support three or four stock companies of the first class, there can be little hope for permanency or the cultivation of a true taste. So far, then, from deploring the numerous wrecks of combinations "on the road," lovers of the drama should rather rejoice at this indication of the failure of a pernicious system. Of course, the cases of individual hardship are to be commiserated; but the method itself deserves nothing but condemnation.

Even the presence of Mr. Daly's excellent company is insufficient to modify our fixed opinion in this regard; yet it cannot be doubted that, until the day of regeneration returns, a company like Mr. Daly's is a welcome substitute for some of the "scrub" aggregations which have been tolerated by a patient public. So far as attention to detail and finish of performance are concerned, this company leaves a narrow margin for the fault finders, and it is not difficult to understand the evident surprise which the Londoners evinced during the successful English season. Such clever pieces of work as "Seven-Twenty-Eight" and "Dollars and Sense" have everything in their favor when adequately performed to audiences to whom their atmosphere is a novelty. Not so with Old Comedy, which finds its home in England and is only naturalized elsewhere with difficulty. It was, therefore, a bold stroke for Mr. Daly to bring out Colley Cibber's "She Would and She Wouldn't" in London, and if he found a closer criticism awaiting him in that venture than in the others, he has cause to congratulate himself on the generally favorable nature of the final verdict.

In reappearing before an American audience the company has every advantage which a foreign *prestige* can impart, and it has been evident during the past week that the fact of admitted success weighed much in the estimation of the people who have been crowding the Chestnut Street Opera House. "Needles and Pins" is an exceedingly witty trifle,—perhaps the best of Mr. Daly's adaptations,—but it is little more than broad farce from beginning to end, and would fall somewhat outside the pale of serious criticism were it not for the real brilliancy of its rendition. So rare is it to find this nice adaptation of parts to individual talents,—this careful balance of character and stage effect,—that we are

compelled to add a word of sincere commendation to a volume of praise that has perhaps, in some quarters, been too sweeping to be entirely judicious.

Miss Ada Rehan, while not quite at her best as *Silena Vandusen*, is yet entertaining, and finds opportunity for the display of much of her peculiar vivacity of manner. Mrs. Gilbert and Mr. Lewis furnish examples of the best possible methods in the rendition of very light comedy, and Mr. Drew acts with the care which we have come to regard as his prominent characteristic.

Altogether, "Needles and Pins" is an instance of the success which may be attained by the airiest of plots and the minimum of dramatic invention, when constructive skill and a sense of proportion in the distribution of parts are brought to bear.

That something in addition to a good company is necessary is shown in the case of "Separation," Bartley Campbell's last play, now being performed at the Walnut Street Theatre.

Here we have a thoroughly capable body of actors, trained in the best school of the profession, and possessing every advantage of association; we have every accessory of scenery and appointment, and all that careful elaboration of stage effects which is supposed to count for so much in obtaining public approbation. But the whole thing is utterly disappointing for the simple reason that we have not a *Play*. "Separation" is the weakest work that Bartley Campbell has produced. He calls it a comedy-drama. It is neither comedy nor drama, lacking in the first instance a proper apprehension of the humorous and the facility of imparting it to the audience, and in the next place being devoid of probability and dramatic truth in the development of its plot. There is no scope for action,—the play does not tell its story,—and even so accomplished an actress as Miss Sara Jewett fails in the attempt to impart vitality to dialogue which has no element of reality in its composition.

That Mr. Campbell is capable of good work has been abundantly shown, but there is reason to fear that rapidity of production has led to carelessness.

The return of Madame Ristori, who will open her American season at the Chestnut Street Opera House November 10th, is an event of real importance to the patrons of dramatic art. Rumor has bruited tidings of the decadence of this great actress' powers, but rumor does not always speak the truth, and remembering the fine effect of such performances as her *Elizabeth* and *Marie-Antoinette* we await with much interest the reappearance of one whose name has been deservedly coupled with that of the great Rachel.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The British gunboat *Wasp* was wrecked off Tory Island on the northwest coast of Ireland, on the 23d inst. The *Wasp* had a registered tonnage of 465 tons, and carried four guns. Fifty-two of the men on board of the *Wasp* were drowned. Among this number all the officers were included. Only six persons were saved. On the rocky coast where the disaster occurred it was impossible to use small boats in the attempt to rescue the ship's crew.—The Dutch Budget shows a deficit of 15,000 florins, which has resulted mainly from the demonetization of silver. It is proposed to place a tax on tobacco.—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day formally opened the Arlberg Railway Tunnel, at Bregenz, Austria, on the 20th inst., with great ceremony. Many foreign engineers were present, who unite in pronouncing the tunnel a complete triumph of engineering skill. The Belgium Education bill has been published, bearing the royal assent and countersigned by the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice, enacting its immediate enforcement. The promulgation of the measure has been followed by various popular disturbances.—Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, while returning from a naval review lately, had a narrow escape from drowning. The boat which he was in capsized, but he was rescued.—The reports from different parts of Italy for the 24th inst., give a total of 435 fresh cases of cholera and 265 deaths. The city of Naples continues to be the centre most seriously afflicted. There were 251 fresh cases and 152 deaths there.—It is announced in Paris that England will join the International Commission on the Metrical System of Weights and Measures. This action is attributed to her desire to promote the chance of the adoption of the meridian of Greenwich by the approaching International Meridian Congress at Washington.—A meeting of cotton spinners was held at Oldham, Eng., on the 23d inst., at which resolutions were adopted to continue work upon short hours at the mills, owing to continued depression in the yarn market.—General Lord Wolseley has telegraphed to the War Office, at London, to stop forwarding troops to Egypt for the present. General Wolseley will start up the Nile on the 27th inst., without awaiting further arrivals of troops.—It is asserted that England is going to lend Egypt £8,000,000 to pay her floating debt and the Alexandria indemnity. The balance is to be used in the construction of irrigation works. Security is now being arranged for.—The Ministry of Finance, at Cairo, on the 19th inst., gave orders that the revenues, which had been assigned to the Caisse de La Dette Publique for the redemption of the Unified debt by purchasers in the open markets, should be temporarily paid into the Egyptian Treasury. The purpose of this action is to enable the Treasury to pay the current expenses of the Government and the tribute to Turkey. Such payment is now impossible, owing to the heavy deficit.—Admiral Courbet, commanding the French forces in Chinese waters, finds his position in regard to the rights of neutrals so embarrassing that he has telegraphed to Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, for advice as to what course he shall adopt. Meanwhile the fleet remains at anchor in the Min River.—The French have added to their previous complications in China by destroying the police junks in the Min River, which acted for the suppression of piracy. The neutral fleet will now be compelled to suppress the pirates.—It is reported that the suspension of French operations in China is due to German mediation.

DOMESTIC.—The movements of Hon. James G. Blaine have attracted great attention, and the Republican candidate has been the mark at every point visited by him during the week of continuous and enthusiastic expressions of confidence and affection. From New York City, Mr. Blaine journeyed, on the 22d inst., to Philadelphia, where there was a great demonstration in his honor. Returning to New York on the night of the 23d inst., he started on the following day for a trip into the interior of the State. From the 26th inst. to the 4th prox. an extended series of engagements has been made for him in the State of Ohio.—A shock of earthquake, lasting ten to thirty seconds, was felt on the 19th inst. in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan, and in the Canadian Province of Ontario. The despatches on the subject detail experiences similar to those of the earthquake felt along the Middle Atlantic coast region on the 10th of August last.

Mrs. Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, Chairman of the New York Woman Suffrage State Committee, has issued a card declining the nomination for Vice President on Mrs. Lockwood's ticket. Mrs. Lozier says she sees no need of a special Woman's Suffrage ticket when all the candidates for President are friendly to woman suffrage.—The President has appointed William M. Clark, of Colorado, to be agent for the Indians of the Southern Ute Agency in Colorado, in place of Warren Patton, resigned, and C. D. Ford, of Colorado, to be agent for the San Carlos Agency in Arizona.—Our State Department is informed that the International Prison Congress, which was to have met in Rome this month, has been postponed, on account of the cholera, until September of next year.—It is rumored in Ithaca, N. Y., that the sum of \$50,000 has been given to found a chair of Moral Philosophy in Cornell University.

A cable despatch was received on the 21st inst. at Harvard College Observatory, announcing the discovery of a bright comet by Dr. Wolff, of Zurich, on the 17th inst. The comet was observed at Strasburg on the 20th inst. The Strasburg position is as follows: September 20th, 44.67, Greenwich mean time, right ascension, 21 hours, 15 minutes, 22.3 seconds; declination, 22 degrees, 22 minutes, 54 seconds; daily motion in right ascension plus 20 seconds; in declination south 26 minutes.—The Democrats of the Ninth District of Tennessee, on the night of the 20th inst. nominated P. T. Glass for Congress on the 265th ballot. Emerson Etheridge announces that he "will run as an independent candidate."—W. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, has sent a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, resigning the Commissionership. His resignation will take effect on the 10th of November.—The Supreme Court of Dakota has decided in favor of the legality of the Capital Commission act, setting aside the finding of the District Court. This is the case involving the removal of the capital of the Territory from Yankton to Bismarck.—The findings of the Court of Inquiry appointed to examine the circumstances of the sinking of the United States steamer *Tallapoosa* by a schooner have been published. The Court finds that the schooner was in fault for the collision, and that there was no negligence of the steamer's officers. The Navy Department approved the findings.

The Dominion Government is considering the expediency of laying a cable from Sable Island to Halifax or Canso.—A telegram from Columbus, Ohio, says: "Great excitement exists in freight circles over the discovery of a general break in the pool and cutting on East-bound freight rates. It is impossible to learn who made the break."—Burlington, Vt., has been designated by the President as a port of entry.—John B. Page, ex-President, and J. M. Haven, ex-Treasurer of the Rutland Railroad Company, have been indicted at Rutland, Vt., for embezzling \$45,000.—Justice Field, hearing the Chinese *habeas corpus* cases, at San Francisco, decided on the 23d inst. that "a wife could not enter on her husband's certificate. She must have one of her own, issued by the Chinese Government."—The Chicago *Farmers' Review* has the following in regard to the corn crop: "There has not been a season for many years when so much has depended upon the successful outcome of a single crop as depended this Fall upon the issue of the corn crop. There are no areas of corn to-day that frost would injure. This rather sudden change in the outlook for corn was brought about by intense heat in the early portion of September, when the crop made daily and rapid strides towards maturity."

A telegram from Portland, Oregon, reports that ex-United States Senator Nesmith, of that State, has become insane, and has been placed in an asylum.—The Dominion and Provincial Exhibition in Ottawa was formally opened on the 24th inst., by Sir John A. Macdonald, the Prime Minister.—Two more of the Greenland fleet of vessels arrived at Gloucester, Massachusetts, on the 24th inst., making four arrivals this season and leaving three to arrive. The new arrivals report the fishing practically a failure this season. The Danish authorities strenuously oppose fishing on the Western coast of Greenland.

DEATHS.—Charles W. West, a well-known philanthropist and art patron, of Cincinnati, died in that city on the 21st inst.—Captain Wm. P. Clark, United States Army, a member of General Sheridan's staff and distinguished as an Indian fighter, died in Washington on the 21st inst.—Rev. William McCombs, a well-known Methodist clergyman, of the Philadelphia Conference, died in Philadelphia on the 19th inst., aged 79.—Rev. John Lord Taylor, D. D., an eminent Congregational divine and many years Professor of Theology at Amherst College, died at Andover, Mass., on the 23d inst., aged 73.—Frederick S. Nicholls, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, died at Davenport, Iowa, on the 23d inst., aged 54.—Henry Clay, a grandson of the great Whig statesman, was shot in a drunken brawl at Louisville, Ky., on the 21st inst., and died on the following day.—Hon. Gilbert Charles Leigh, son and heir of Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, England, and a member of Parliament from Warwickshire, was killed by falling from a precipice in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming Territory, on the 14th inst. The body was only found on the 24th inst.

DRIFT.

—"The departure of Lord and Lady Dufferin," says the Constantinople correspondent of *The London Times*, "will cause a great blank in the European society of Constantinople, of which they have been for the last three years the acknowledged leaders, and in which they have enjoyed universal and well deserved popularity. The poor, too, of all creeds and nationalities will have good reason for regret, for Lady Dufferin was ever ready to place her remarkable talent for

organization at the service of worthy charitable institutions; and it is well known that she succeeded in raising in the course of a single year nearly £10,000 for charitable purposes. Among the Turkish official personages of first rank the event will probably awaken feelings of a very different kind, because in the opinion of Turkish officialdom the amiable, hospitable, and brilliant British Ambassador, the most agreeable in private relation and irreproachably courteous in all circumstances, had as a diplomatist one most disagreeable and unpardonable peculiarity—he could not be circumvented; and he never allowed his judgment of actions to be influenced by the fair promises, blandishments, and similar insidious devices which form an important element in Turkish diplomacy."

—Forty-five years ago the *Britannia* was considered a remarkable ship. She was 207 feet long, and her tonnage was 1,155. The new Cunard vessel just launched at Glasgow is 520 feet long, and her tonnage is nearly 8,000.

—The great drainage scheme now being prosecuted in Florida by the Disston Company is making fair progress. The *Baltimore Sun* says: "The inconveniences connected with the work have been many and hard to overcome; still they have been overcome, and now the dredge-boat assigned to the Caloosahatchie portion of the work is doing better and more efficient work than ever before. The first cut through from Fort Thompson to Okeechobee, making a canal almost on an air line 22 feet wide and 5 feet deep, has been completed, and the dredge-boat is engaged in making a second cut, having a beautiful canal in her wake 46 feet wide, which cut is expected to be completed early in 1885. This 46 feet canal will make a heavy draw on the waters of the lakes and marshes of the upper Caloosahatchie Valley, so much so, it is claimed, that no overflow of long duration need ever be anticipated."

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, September 25.

DULL stock markets, with breaks in some important directions, have been the rule of the week. Money is abundant, and the rates for its use moderate, and there is somewhat less severity in the scrutiny of paper offered for discount in the banks, especially in New York. The quotations below show the changes of the market since our last report:

The following were the closing quotations (bids), of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	Sept. 24.	Sept. 17.		Sept. 24.	Sept. 17.
Penna. R. R.,	53 3/4	55	North Penn. R. R.,	62 3/4	63
Phila. and Reading,	12 3/4	12 3/4	United Cos. N. J.,	189 1/2	193
Lehigh Nav.,	41	42 1/2	Phila. and Erie,	12	12bd
Lehigh Valley,	62	63 3/4	New Jersey Cent.,	48 1/4	51 1/2
North Pac., com.,	17 3/4	20 3/4	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	31 1/4	32
North Pac., pref.,	42	49 1/4	North. Cent. R. R.,	56 1/4	bd
Buff., N. Y. and P.,	4	4 1/2 bd	Read. gen. mtg 6's,	79	81 1/4

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4 1/2's, 1891, reg.,	112 3/4	112 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	126	
U. S. 4 1/2's, 1891, coup.,	112 1/2	112 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	128	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	119 1/2	119 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	130	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	120 1/2	120 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	132	
U. S. 3s,	100 1/2		U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	134	

The following were the quotations (bids), of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Sept. 24.	Sept. 17.		Sept. 24.	Sept. 17.
Central Pacific,	37 3/4	39	New York Central,	96 1/4	99 3/4
Den. and Rio Grande,	9 1/4	10 3/4	Oregon and Trans.,	11 1/2	13 3/4
Delaware and Hud.,	86 1/4	85 1/4	Oregon Navigation,	64 1/4	66 1/4
Del., Lack. and W.,	108 3/4	105 3/4	Pacific Mail,	50 1/2	48 3/4
Erie,	13 3/4	13 3/4	St. Paul,	85 1/2	81 3/4
Lake Shore,	75	78 1/4	Texas Pacific,	10 3/4	11
Louis. and Nashville,	27 3/4	30	Union Pacific,	49 3/4	48 1/2
Michigan Central,	60	65	Wabash,	4 1/4	5 3/4
Missouri Pacific,	90	91 1/2	Wabash, preferred,	11 1/2	13
Northwestern, com.,	93 3/4	93 3/4	Western Union,	62 1/2	65 1/2

The statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company East of Pittsburgh and Erie, for August, 1884, as compared with the same month in 1883, shows

A decrease in gross earnings of	\$157,486
A decrease in expenses of	166,371
An increase in net earnings of	\$8,885
The eight months of 1884, as compared with the same period in 1883 show	
A decrease in gross earnings of	\$1,318,681
A decrease in expenses of	819,364
A decrease in net earnings of	\$499,317

All lines West of Pittsburgh and Erie for the eight months of 1884 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of \$702,368, being a decrease as compared with the same period of 1883 of \$1,274,897.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia) of this date, says: "The money market continues without substantial change. In this city call loans are quoted at 3 and 4 per cent., and first-class commercial paper at 6 and 6 1/2 per cent., with rare cases at 5 1/2 per cent. In New York there is a limited sale for double-name paper, and 6 per cent. is about the lowest quoted rate. Single-name paper of first-class can be more easily placed than heretofore, but rates are stiff. Yesterday in New York call money loaned at 1 and 1 1/2 per cent."

Mr. Clement A. Griscom has been elected a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the vacancy caused by the death of Henry M. Phillips.

In the opinion of *The Iron Age* we are now at the bottom, in the iron trade. It anticipates an early revival. Within the last three months, the reduction of output has been very important. Between June 1st and September 1st 18 anthracite and 15 bituminous furnaces went out of blast, with a weekly capacity of 10,243 tons. Out of a total of 227 anthracite furnaces only 88, and out of 225 bituminous only 83 are now in operation, or 171 out of a total of 452.

The Bank of England has just declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 3/4 per cent., or at the rate of 9 1/2 per cent. per annum. The profits of the half-year were \$3,524,075, of which the dividend absorbed \$3,456,325. The "rest" or surplus, of the bank after paying the dividend was \$15,160,280.

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THE ATTENDING discomfort, but less it engenders more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Safflower Pills are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the Liver and Stomach.

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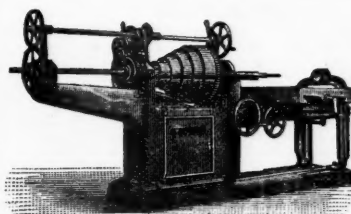
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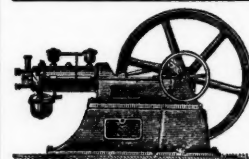
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